

THOMAS F. BAYARD.

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MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

*A report from the Secretary of State, and accompanying papers, relating to certain speeches made by Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador of the United States to Great Britain.*

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JANUARY 20, 1896.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

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*To the House of Representatives:*

In response to the resolution of the House of Representatives of December 28, 1895, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State, and accompanying papers, relating to certain speeches made by Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador of the United States to Great Britain.

In response to that part of said resolution which requests information as to the action taken by the President concerning the speeches therein referred to, I reply that no action has been taken thereon by the President, except such as is indicated in the report and correspondence herewith submitted.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, January 20, 1896.

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The PRESIDENT:

Having received by reference from yourself a resolution of the House of Representatives, of which the following is a copy:

DECEMBER 28, 1895.

Whereas Thomas F. Bayard, the ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, is reported by the London Times newspaper to have said in a public speech delivered in Boston, England, on the second day of August, 1895:

“The President stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people; men who sought to have their own way. It took a real man to govern the people of the United States,” and

Whereas said Thomas F. Bayard, ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, is further reported by the press of this country to have said in a public speech delivered in Edinburgh, Scotland, on the seventh day of November, 1895:

"In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of a form of socialism styled protection, which has done more to corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind from public councils, and to lower the tone of national representation than any other single cause. Protection, now controlling the sovereign power of taxation, has been perverted from its proper function of creating revenue to support the Government into an engine for selfish profit, allied with combinations called trusts. It thus has sapped the popular conscience by giving corrupting largesse to special classes, and it throws legislation into the political market, where jobbers and chafferers take the place of statesmen."

*Resolved*, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interests, any information or correspondence showing whether Thomas F. Bayard, the ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, made said speeches; and if so, what action, if any, has been taken thereon by the President.

I annex hereto copy of letter of Mr. Bayard to the Secretary of State, dated December 12, 1895, accompanied by printed copy of address at Edinburgh; telegram of the Secretary of State to Mr. Bayard, dated January 3, 1896; telegram of Mr. Bayard to the Secretary of State, dated January 4, 1896; letter of Mr. Bayard to the Secretary of State, dated January 4, 1895[6]; and letter of Mr. Bayard to the Secretary of State, dated January 6, 1895[6], together with exhibits therein referred to, including cuttings from English newspapers, one of which is a report of a speech made at Boston, Lincolnshire.

The letters and telegrams, copies of which are annexed, show all the information and correspondence of the Department of State relating to the subject-matter of the resolution of the House of Representatives. Except as therein shown, no action has been taken by the Department.

RICHARD OLNEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 18, 1896.

No. 553.]

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,

London, December 12, 1895.

SIR: Observing the proceedings, as reported by telegraph in the public newspapers of this country, of the United States House of Representatives in relation to a paper read by me on the evening of the 7th ultimo before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh, I

have the honor to inclose herewith for your inspection a printed copy of the address in question.

In the absence of precise information of the text of the resolution said to have been adopted by the House, and not proposing to anticipate the action of either or both Houses of the Congress, yet observing that in the course of the discussion reference was made to the personal instructions of the Department of State to the diplomatic officers of the United States, I respectfully advert to Article VII and its subsections in order that your attention may be drawn to the fact that the address in question was delivered before an institution purely literary and scientific in its character and wholly unconnected with political parties, which had honored two of my official predecessors with similar invitations, which in both cases had been accepted—subjects political in their nature ("Democracy" and "The law of the land") having been respectively selected and treated with distinguished ability.

No political canvass was pending or approaching in this country when my address was made, and no interference or participation in local or party political concerns in this country was therefore possible.

The address consisted of my personal opinions upon governmental institutions in general, the moral forces and tendencies which underlie them, and the governmental policies which assist in the conservation of the freedom of the individual as an essential integer of human progress, and of the permanence of civilization.

The judgments so delivered were formed by me after careful deliberation, and, in their presentation, sundry historical facts and arguments tending to sustain them were advanced.

When the Congress shall have concluded its action on the subject, it is possible that I may desire to submit a further statement, but, meanwhile, I consider it proper to place before you the address itself in full, and the facts connected with its delivery.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

T. F. BAYARD.

HON. RICHARD OLNEY,

*Secretary of State.*

P. S.—I find, upon reading over this note, that Mr. Lowell's address on Democracy was delivered by him before the Midland Institute, at Birmingham, an association similar in its character and purposes to the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

B.

## INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM: THE GERM OF NATIONAL PROGRESS AND PERMANENCE.

[An address delivered before the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on November 7, 1895, by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard.]

You have done me high honor by your invitation to address the members of so distinguished and learned a society in this renowned intellectual center. Not without misgiving have I ventured to come before you, trusting, nevertheless, that the strength of the text may sustain the weakness of the preacher, and that the force of simple truth, however imperfectly stated, and if only fragmentary, may yet enable me to assist in placing another stone in the great wall of good government, under an elevated and permanent civilization.

Never since the world was peopled has mankind stood in such anxious expectancy, awaiting the outcome of the immediate future, as in these closing years of the nineteenth century. Men are wistfully striving to peer through the portals of the year 1900—marveling as the effect and forces of applied science are unfolded to our comprehension, and discovery moves on, each invention leading in another, in stately procession; we, all the while, rapt in wonder, are straining in hope and fear to catch the coming word, and to comprehend its import.

Never was speculation so rife, never was the field of human observation so unobstructed and expanded, nor the ascertainment and sifting of facts so facile. Never were opinions more diverse, nor was it ever so obviously important to detect and assert the philosophical principle, in recognition and obedience to which the lucidus ordo of human government may be preserved and kept in view, and the retrocession of mankind prevented.

At no stage of history was it more important to call to mind the great principle that government is a means, not an end, and is instituted to maintain those general liberties which are essential for human happiness and progress.

There is a deep movement of unrest in the breasts of men, and the forces of society move in strong and variant currents—the concentrated weight of armed repression and the upheavals of popular discontent are alike plainly discernible.

In some countries consolidation of empire progresses remarkably and impressively, in others disintegration is equally signified. Old dynasties, in sorrowful impotency, are drifting helplessly on the surface of events, or sinking palpably and hopelessly into the sea of time, which threatens soon to engulf them, and even the memories of their unproductive civilization, the roots of which have dried up and lost the principle of growth.

Other nations appear glowing with sanguine self-confidence, in lusty vigor and virility, springing forward and upward as though vivified by an elixir vitae, which expels fear and feebleness, and sends strength and hope tingling through every fiber.

In some nations the hand of autocratic power and unequal privilege appears to tighten upon society; and if now and then it seems to relax its hold, it is only to extend and fasten more securely its grip upon the masses over whom it bears sway.

In others the progress of the doctrine and spirit of democracy widens the base of power, and calls into political consultation the great body of the inhabitants, depositing the ultimate power of decision in a majority of numbers.

Never were the destructive forces of warfare marshaled in such impressive array as we see them to-day; never before did earth shake under the measured tread of so many men armed and prepared to be armed; never in history were weapons so lethal, missiles so mighty, and explosives so terrific and powerful, or in hands so carefully drilled and instructed in their employment; never were the preparations for war on land and sea comparable, in scale and efficiency, to those of the present day.

At no time has science been so potently enlisted as to-day, nor the treasure and credit of nations and the products of toil and labor poured out in such lavish and unlimited supply to strengthen and assist the art of war and destruction; nor the search light of investigation and experience thrown with such developing and informing power, irradiating the present, and the immediate future, with wisdom drawn from the carefully weighed history of human contentions in the past. The influence of sea power upon military operations on land was never so convincingly demonstrated, and the relations and connections of all regions of the terra-aqueous globe so well defined and practically comprehended, and by the practical annihilation of time and distance brought into such close relations of interdependence.

Contemplating all these terrific forces, there is no thoughtful man who is not anxiously questioning his heart, What does all this preparation portend? What is to be the result to the civilization and progress of the human race of the conflict of such forces and the changes it may at any moment create?

But this disposition to an exaggerated and ever increasing militarism is necessarily accompanied by grievous pecuniary burdens; the weight of taxation is growing fearfully, and as men are withdrawn from productive industries and remunerative pursuits, the great engine of the state, the sovereign power of taxation, is put in motion everywhere and in every shape to gather revenues to support the vast expenditures.

In his *Making of England*, Green has told how mountain ranges, great rivers, valleys, and the varied distribution of hill and plain, tended to throw smaller tribes together into peoples and nations, and to form from their union a corporate organization which widened and elevated the sphere of human life and human action. These physical agencies have exercised great influence, and brought about vast modifications; but what are we to say of the force of the scientific discoveries of our

own day, which have leveled or pierced mountain ranges, bridged rivers, seas, and oceans, converted the ocean into a whispering tube into which mankind pour their messages, inviting freedom of exchange, the quick announcing of needs, the universal conduit of limitless demand and supply from every soil and every climate, instructing mankind in their capacities for mutual service, and making their intercourse more and more interdependent, useful, and beneficent to each other? For reciprocal amity between nations is the consequence of just and liberal commerce—an interchange that promotes the wealth and happiness of all.

For lo, the fall of ocean's wall  
Space mocked, and time outrun,  
**And** round the world the thought of all  
Is as the thought of one.  
**And** one in heart, as one as blood,  
Shall all her people be;  
The hands of human brotherhood  
Are clasped beneath the sea.

Association gives strength and promises the means of resistance to power. The inventions of the day furnish the machinery of communication and concentration of human effort and will in a degree never before possible. And property is massed in its own defense, and is capitalized and incorporated in powerful associations. At the same time education has roused the masses; the schoolmaster has indeed been abroad, legislation has responded to his voice, and the organized unions of the laboring classes far exceed in numbers the armies equipped and supported in unproductive readiness for employment by the productive industry of the nation at large.

The forces of productive industry were never so great, and the burdens upon their products were never so heavy. Combination and consolidation to resist injustice, and competition for success, have gradually arrayed capital and labor in opposite camps, in which the power of each is separately and too often adversely organized, and serious conflicts have occurred, and conflicts more serious are impending, which threaten disaster to that tranquillity and good order of the State which are essential not only for its progress, but for the maintenance of the civilization to which the world has attained.

Such conflicts, so deplorable and disastrous, are wholly the results of misunderstanding; for it is clear and indubitable that the interests of capital and labor are united by a common fate; they are copartners, not adversaries, and there should be no obscuration of this important truth. The legislation or the party management that proceeds upon the false idea that the interests of capital and labor are divisible and antagonistic, should alike be condemned, for the prosperity of each is bound up with the other, and the principles of personal liberty are equally necessary for the welfare of both.

In this threatened conflict and confusion of the forces of society, and seeking the origin of that free government which is essential for hap-

piness and progress, and how it shall be perpetuated, I ask, What is its germ? What is the seed from which human liberty springs, and which must never be overlooked, but renewed, replanted, and protected as the generations of men pass away and their successors fill their places?

When I contemplate the autocratic power which is exercised in some countries to-day, and behold the organized and associated powers of wealth and numbers welded in such an overwhelming phalanx in others, I ask, Where is the safety and personal freedom of the individual? How is it to be guarded and secured? For the freedom of its individual members is the essential basis of the freedom of the State. The movement of the day, sometimes open, sometimes concealed in the robes of philanthropy and paternalism, but more often discernible in policies purely selfish, is toward state socialism as an opposing force to autocracy. But either is despotism and fatal to that individual freedom of man's mind and soul which is the instrumentality by which the world, under the very laws of its origin and progress, has been raised from brutality and barbarism to its present standard of civilization.

These problems of society rise on every side, and the peace and order of the world are seriously menaced.

The centripetal forces seem to move almost irresistibly toward consolidation and centralization, and in the presence of such exaggerated militarism, with its stupendous powers, with the vast plutocratic combinations of incorporated wealth and capital so closely in alliance; with the widespread national and international popular organizations of labor, with their solidified, massed, numerical force, one asks, with just alarm, what is to become of the individual, the free man, the essential unit of a society that hopes to retain the principle of growth and progress; of adaptation to those advances and improvements which demand the open mind, the complete liberty of human faculties, first for their discovery, and after that for their reception and assimilation? Is there not cause to fear lest between the upper and the nether millstones of the twin despotisms, military absolutism and socialistic tyranny, the freedom of the individual may be ground to death?

What can prevent this but insistence upon a distribution of the powers of government into independent departments, and a careful restriction of those powers to public uses only?

Frame society as you will, it is by personal characteristics and individual qualities that its affairs in the end must be decided. The wise resort to arbitration by contending nations raises the subject of dispute out of the disorder and clamor of an unwieldy body of inflamed and conflicting minds, in which selfishness is usually discernible, into the comparative serenity and disinterestedness of selected intelligence, usually of one, and never of more than a very limited number, of arbitrators.

In human affairs the power of ultimate decision irresistibly contracts as it graduates to its apex, and there is no escape from this law of social and political dynamics, and the growth of intelligence and means of information and communication seem only to increase its operation.

As an illustration of this: A few years ago I served as a member of a commission, composed of fifteen men, to whom was—and, as I think, wisely and creditably—referred the virtual decision of a contested popular election, which had been held under circumstances of unusual excitement in a nation of upwards of sixty million inhabitants, under a suffrage system which includes practically the entire male population over the age of 21 years. And the final decision of that commission was carried by the vote of a single member; so that the numerical pyramid of power rose from an electoral base of more than five million votes to the narrow apex of a single vote, by which the control of the entire executive branch of the Government of a free and strong nation, with its immense and manifold powers, was committed to the hands of one of the Presidential candidates for the term fixed by the Constitution.

Let me emphasize what I can only call the hinge of this great question, which, I fear, in the conflict of more noisy forces may be overshadowed.

By the recognition of the individual as the essential unit of society, the voluntary principle becomes the basis of governmental action. Abandon the man and disregard his moral nature, silence the voice of his conscience, as it alternately pleads and threatens, and substitute the rule of overpowering numbers, and that mysterious and undefined entity “collectivism” in which wisdom is supposed to be gathered, or the single will of an autocrat, and the principle of consolidated and coercive power will necessarily be substituted.

Not without serious self-questioning have I assumed to address you upon a subject so profound, before the aspects of which I reverently pause, but I can not free myself from a sense of duty to speak straightforwardly and from my heart as in the service of perfect freedom, as a citizen of a Christian country, to men holding in this land the same belief, and upon a topic in which the highest duties of citizenship of both countries have their roots. I must not be misunderstood nor supposed to harbor any intention to pass beyond the province of secular discussion, or the just and natural scope of the subject selected, which is the duty and necessity of guarding personal freedom and individual liberty as the very seed and germ of human progress against the encroachments of consolidated power, and its suppression or overthrow by despotism in any of its shapes, whether *vultus instantis tyranni*, or *civium ardor prava jubentium*. Autocracy, plutoocracy, oligarchy, socialism, or mob rule, each and all are equally fatal to well ordered government, of which the end is the personal liberty and happiness of the individual, a society in which the essential unit is a free man.

When, “from the thick darkness where He was,” God spake on Mount Sinai, His commandments were addressed to the individuals of the

human race, and every solemn injunction of prohibition or of performance was pronounced to each person severally. "Thou shalt" and "thou shalt not," never in the plural but in the singular throughout.

The one prayer framed for human guidance by the Son of God mainly and plainly teaches these things:

The universal Fatherhood of the Creator; the equal individual and direct access, at will, of every human being to Him; the personality contained in the relation of parent and child, and the consequent kindred of the human race. The injunction of absolute privacy in the approach to Him, alone and in the seclusion of an inner room, the door being closed, kneeling down in secret supplication and asking that the kingdom of God shall come and His will be done on earth.

The divine commandment of this prayer conceded, it is impossible to deny that the maintenance of individual conscience and private judgment is an absolute and abiding duty, the performance of which contains the germ of human happiness and its growth, and that human progress and safety are dependent upon obedience to it.

In the primordial nature of man this principle is implanted, for "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female created He them." And God breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and man became a living soul, and to this instrumentality, so selected and endowed, dominion was given over the earth and over every living thing upon the earth.

If we are seeking light to lead our march in life, and arranging our plans of government as means to the great end, it behooves us to recognize this origin and underlying nature, and to frame our laws in subordination and harmony.

From these laws of our being there is no escape. They must continue in operation, accompanying and entering into every stage and varied condition of human existence, under whatever form of social and political association, so long as the world shall endure.

It is vain to suppose that the life of a nation, and of the individuals who compose it, can be ordered and regulated with hope of healthful progress or permanence when organized in disregard or in opposition to the law ordained in its creation.

Some things are accidental and transitory, others are essentially permanent. The freedom of the individual in human society is, and always must be, the essential and immutable factor to meet and obediently to recognize and carry out the developments of the Supreme Will as it shall be permitted to become known to the minds and consciences of men, if progress or even permanence in civilization is hoped for.

For as man is "Heaven born and destined to the skies again," the laws that placed him here will surely vindicate themselves.

The voluntary principle needs and calls for the exercise and expansion of the human faculties, moral, intellectual, and physical, while the coercive and involuntary principle induces their disuse, contraction,

and enfeeblement—and here is the parting of the ways—and I have endeavored to point out the right way, and by stating the origin and nature of mankind, to lead you to believe that, in the scrupulous safeguarding of personal liberty, independence in judgment, thought, and lawful action, the true seed of progress and permanence can alone be found.

Those who believe the wisdom and morals of Christ, and yet doubt or deny His divinity—and we who believe His divinity, and, so guided, accept the moral order it inculcates, which has lighted up the pathway of duty and upward progress of humanity—can all together bow in obedience to teachings that so unquestionably have transformed and advanced Christendom to the leading place it holds in the world's affairs, and so manifestly have impressed themselves upon the civilization they have created, which raises its head and smiles upon the world as His kingdom comes and His divinity progresses. The lesson taught is the dignity of humanity: that within each human heart is the kingdom of God, and that the conservation of individuality and personal character is the essential duty for the gradual comprehension of “the increasing purpose” and the progress of the race.

The most profound and salutary influence in the progress of the world has come from the institution of single and indissoluble marriage, and where it has been most respected the highest and most influential civilization will be found.

Silently, slowly, but irresistibly, an enduring principle has, by divine ordinance, made its way into man's social and political existence, by the decree that elevated one-half the human race to its just individual sphere of duty and responsibility, and spiritual equality with the other half. When the dignity of her equal birthright was thus divinely proclaimed, woman as the helpmeet and companion of man, no longer the mere toy of passion, or the unequal and degraded victim of polygamy, was assigned to her just and original place in the law of creation—then, and not until then, the names of wife, mother, and daughter began to bear their true significance, and the tie of marriage was placed above all others. Upon this equal union the institution of the family is founded. Home and its relations, the care and education of her children, endowed the wife and mother with powers, duties, and responsibilities but little known before. Increasing confidence was followed by increased affection and respect, and the assured legitimacy of offspring induced industry and the acquisition of property from the sense of reliance upon its transmission and inheritance.

There is a formal term which in later days has lost something of its sweet original significance, the “spinster,” for it told how the clothing of the entire household came from the active industry of woman, and the Saxon phrase, even more forgotten, “Freedowabbe,”—“the weaver of peace,”—expressing the subtler influence distilled by gentleness, and love and trust, which color the web of life with the hues of Heaven.

And pure religion breathing household laws,

passing its domestic precincts, has transfused its influence into the civilization of our day, until it has become its most potential force. Without it our present status of civilization could never have been attained, and upon it rest our best hopes for its maintenance and progress.

Truth has been called the daughter of time, and assuredly the history of the nineteen centuries which have passed since the light of the Christian moral order has been shed upon the world, discloses the indubitable fact that every discovery under which improvement in human relations has been accomplished, and by which the civilization of mankind has progressed, has been brought into the world's use through the channel of an individual mind, and in no instance by the associated power of mankind. No great discovery can be named which has opened new fields of beneficent and useful industry, increased benevolence, widened and deepened sympathies, and elevated human thought and action, but is due to the free conscience, private judgment, and mental exertion of an individual.

In the world's history no legislature, no court, no council, no school, no majority of numbers, no aggregation of human force, or association can be credited with the origination of a single invention or discovery which has marked the advance of the human race. In the brain of the individual man, solely under the personal qualities and characteristics of his nature, the forces which generate discovery and invention have been deposited. This is the true seed of progress and growth, and the torch of knowledge, which is to illumine man's pathway onward and upward, is caught by one human hand as it is dropped by another, or is handed on by the voluntary force of those faculties which are embedded in the nature of that creature who alone of God's creations had breathed into his nostrils the breath of life and became a living soul.

*Tho' world on world in myriad myriads roll*

*Round us, each with different powers,*

*And other forms of life than ours—*

*What know we greater than the soul?*

We are witnessing in our day the decline and fall of empires once mighty in their material force, but now inert, decrepit, devoid of the seminal principle of growth or the sustenance of a moral order. And it is plainly apparent that these are the necessary and logical consequences of despotic government, the destruction of personal freedom, the enfeeblement of the moral fiber, the paralysis of individual intellectual and moral growth.

The march of the world's improvement, led by those nations who have safeguarded the freedom of the individual, has changed the face of the world, and the relations of its inhabitants and their intercourse. Where the right of private judgment has been secured and left free,

there new ideas have entered, have been accepted and assimilated. And new ideas can not enter where the individual mind is not free, but is chained fast to a rigid code that contains no vital principle of growth and adaptation to change, and is fed upon the husks of creeds outworn.

We are told that Omar, the lieutenant of Mahomet, ordering the Alexandrian libraries to be burned, justified their destruction by saying: "If what they taught was not in the Koran, it could not be true, and therefore would mislead, and should be destroyed; and if the Koran did contain it, then all other books were superfluous, and only dangerous." Minds fed upon such creeds are indeed "old bottles," and when the wine of new thoughts is poured into them the bursting of the bottles will follow, and the wine is wasted on the ground; and this is the truth of history we read to-day.

When the power that makes the laws and the power that applies the laws are in the same hands the laws are useless, for despotism reigns, and the hope of freedom dying out, the mental faculties become enfeebled and the whole community withers and decays. Thus despotism creates only ignorance and servility, and ignorance and servility in turn perpetuate despotism.

It will, I believe, be conceded by all students of jurisprudence that in the annals of political literature, whether of ancient or modern times, high rank must be assigned to the "Federalist," the compilation of essays written to expound and recommend for adoption by the several States of the American Union, the Constitution of the United States, as it had been agreed upon and framed by delegates in convention at Philadelphia in 1787.

Of the three great men, Hamilton, Madison, and Jay, whose names adorn this volume and have shed undying luster on themselves and upon the annals of their country, Alexander Hamilton is justly held the foremost. His name and lineage commend him to the favor of the country in whose capital it is my honor to stand to-day, and in the country of his choice and citizenship his reputation is cherished and his memory is embalmed in the grateful hearts of a people who received from him service, in council and field, second to none of her sons, for Washington was "the father of his country."

The debt of the United States to Scotland for the men of virtue and ability she has contributed in the establishment and maintenance of good government under republican institutions is happily great, but no other single benefit known to me has outweighed in value the presence in that country, at the crucial period of its existence, of Alexander Hamilton.

So impressed was Hamilton with the necessity of separating the great departments of power that he devoted four of his most careful essays to an examination of the question, and the demonstration of the fatal results to liberty of permitting a union of the three great branches of executive, legislative, and judicial powers in the same hands.

No political truth [said he] is of greater political value or is stamped with the authority of more enlightened patrons of liberty than that on which this objection is founded. The accumulation of all powers, legislative, executive, and judiciary, in the same hands, whether of one or a few or many, and whether hereditary, self-appointed, or elective, may justly be pronounced the very definition of tyranny. \* \* \* The preservation of liberty requires that the three great departments of power should be separate and distinct.

There can be no liberty [said Montesquieu] where the legislative and executive powers are united in the same person or body of magistrates.

You will, I believe, agree with me in holding the rapid growth and development of the United States to be the most remarkable page in the history of civilized mankind. The echoes of the savage war whoop, the crack of the rifle, the sound of the settler's axe, and crash of the falling timber had scarcely died away when, behold, a continental civilization presented itself. One flag waving from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores, and from the Frozen Ocean and the Canadian line to the gulfs of California and Mexico, over the homes of nearly seventy millions of self-governing, vigorous, and intelligent people, sanguine of the future, and animated with the best results of the world's progress in the scale of civilization. Yet little more than a century has rolled by since, breathless, bleeding, clad in ragged homespun, but radiant with solemn triumph—

Rough, poor, content, ungovernably bold;  
War in each breast, and freedom on each brow!

their ancestors, emerging from an unequal contest, gathered themselves together as a family of republics, united under a single independent Government, stepped into the family of nations, and calmly took their place at the council table of the world's powers.

This marvelous progress can only be adequately accounted for by the freedom permitted to the units of that population, to each individual citizen, without surrender of conscience, to enjoy the admitted right to accomplish his own manhood, to be fully himself; to select the suitable occupation for which instinctively he felt himself to be competent, and upon which he embarked with the energy born of hope and confidence.

Sanguine temperaments were not repressed and chilled by the narrower and colder aphorisms of older and more calculating prudence, nor was humble birth an invidious bar, nor did they feel the galling fetters of military conscription, nor the weight of plutocratic inequality; but, with energies unrestrained, self-conscious, self-reliant, self-determined, and morally responsible, they pressed forward, each in his own field of enterprise, to gather the harvests of his own industry, and enjoy them beneath his own vine and fig tree, "with none to make him afraid."

The mainsprings of these active exertions were indefatigable persistence, sincere conviction, enthusiasm, and hope, which are all, and are only, individual qualities and characteristics of the social unit, the

free man. And with these subtracted, and the sense of personal responsibility disregarded, no substitute can be found.

In the plan of those who founded American society, the right of man to self-development was held to be essential, primordial and inviolable, with the single limitation that he should not infringe the rights of others.

The Government he was expected to support was not intended to enrich or support him; but its powers, limited, and delegated in trust, and always terminable, were never to be exercised to create unequal privileges or trammel his lawful efforts to contract and labor for his self-advancement. He was to be protected against violence and injustice from without and within, and to contribute equally to the common defense and general welfare of the community of which he was an integral part.

And this is the central idea, the dominating purpose and intent of the governmental systems of the English-speaking peoples.

No proclamation of their liberties from Magna Charta on this side of the Atlantic to the colonial declaration of independence on the other side, or the written constitution that followed it, was a mere recital of measures or a dry catalogue of statutes, but each and all were vitalized by the eternal principles that make and keep men free, and were laid down with stern and clear significance, not for a day, but for all time, principles of daily life and action, to which the changing forms and conditions of society as it progressed would be adjusted and guarded at every point, and shining like a golden thread through every sentence was the liberty of the individual.

Well might Lord Chatham declare, with noble earnestness, those three words in rude Latin, *nullus liber homo*, were more to him than all the elegancy of the classics. I can not resist, here and now, recalling to you those words.

No freeman shall be taken, imprisoned, disseized, outlawed, banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will we proceed against or prosecute him, except by the lawful judgment of his peers and the law of the land. To no one will we sell, to none will we deny or defer right or justice.

Wherefore we will and firmly charge that the English Church be free, and that all men in our Kingdom have and hold the aforesaid liberties freely, quietly, fully, and wholly, to them and their heirs in all things and places forever.

Given in the meadow which is called, as is aforesaid, Runnymede, between Windsor and Staines, on the 15th day of June, 1215.

Nearly six centuries had gone by and the reassertion of these rights had been many times made necessary amid the stormy vicissitudes of these Kingdoms, and British liberty had been successfully upheld. And these same keynotes of liberty were again sounded in the hearts of men of the same race, who had gone beyond the great ocean to find new homes, and open in the wilderness a broader breathing space for thought and freedom, and the hour struck for them to claim local self-

government and independence, and, as the master singer, Tennyson, has sung:

What wonder if in noble heat  
Those men thine arms withstood,  
Retaught the lesson thou had'st taught,  
And in thy spirit with thee fought,  
Who sprang from English blood.

Whatever harmonies of law  
The growing world assume,  
Thy work is thine—the single note  
From that deep chord which Hampden smote  
Will vibrate to the doom.

The greatest bulwark of freedom is the doctrine of limitation upon human authority, and that the essential personal rights are beyond the jurisdiction of the community; as my countryman Webster said, "There are fireside rights that must never be permitted to be drawn into question."

Personal conscience is marked in every line of the Declaration of Independence by the American colonists, and each man of them sifted his own heart to find reasons to justify the result. They appealed to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of their intentions, and in reliance upon His protection they mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor to secure the great ends for which government was ordained, life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. These were all such appeals as individuals alone could make, and could alone carry such declarations into effect.

Independence achieved, they proceeded to secure their personal liberty under a well-ordered and carefully guarded fundamental law. Under the Roman civil law the ruler was not subject to its provisions, but not so the common law of England, which was an American birth-right. For as Coke put it, "This Magna Charta will have no fellow."

And but the other day the Supreme Court of the United States, by the voice of one of its most distinguished members, now no more (Mr. Justice Miller), repeated this great principle:

No man in this country is so high that he is above the law. No officer of the law may set that law at defiance with impunity. All the officers of the Government, from the highest to the lowest, are creatures of the law, and are bound to obey it.

It is the only supreme power in our system of government, and every man who, by accepting office, participates in its functions, is only the more strongly bound to submit to that supremacy, and to observe the limitations which it imposes upon the exercise of the authority which it gives.

And in 1787, when the Constitution of the United States was framed, into it were built the principles of Magna Charta, delegating certain and essential powers to the Congress. The exercise of those reserved was inhibited. The Congress was forbidden to prohibit the free exercise of religion, or require any religious test as a qualification to any

office or public trust, or to prohibit the right of the people peaceably to assemble, or to infringe their right to keep and bear arms, and to be secure in their persons, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures; nor should anyone be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor should private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

Speedy and public trial before an impartial jury, information of the nature of the accusation, and being confronted by witnesses against him and have compulsory process to obtain witnesses in his favor and have the assistance of counsel for his defense were all expressly secured.

The chief claim of those clericals who, in other eras of history, had sought to establish and enforce absolute power, had its basis in their alleged right and duty to coerce and suppress the individual conscience of man, and to compel him to look toward Divinity through their glasses. Of this duty they were convinced, and it was based upon absolute distrust in humanity at large and the consequent necessity of resorting to an intermediary in having recourse to the Great Supreme, and under such arbitrary conditions individual liberty necessarily was crushed.

Against this fundamental error the principles of British and American liberty stand opposed, and they contain the vindication of the dignity of man's personality in his relations to the Supreme Being, and this has been the source of the entire advance of civilization.

Long ago it was said that the end of the constitution, statutes, laws, and customs of this realm was to bring twelve honest men together into a box, which is but a terse mode of saying that every form and principle of law is intended to secure personal freedom.

Therefore do I earnestly invoke opposition to state socialism in all its forms and sound a note of warning against the many propositions of political interference and state management under the garb of philanthropic aid or paternalism, for they are fraught with danger to the principle of individual freedom.

It is impossible for me to comprehend how it can be considered practicable or right and just to limit and fix, by a general public law, rigorously and indiscriminately, the same measure of time during which a man shall be allowed to work, for all descriptions of labor, regardless of the special incidents of the different occupations, and to compress all contracts for labor into such a uniform cast-iron arrangement.

The degree of attention, of the application of sight, hearing, dexterity, or strength are scarcely ever the same; some processes of production are rapid and continuous, others slow and intermittent; some controlled by temperature and climate, but each having its own distinct conditions, and no two alike. Equally unreasonable and impracticable would it be that the amount and quality of labor to be performed within the prescribed number of hours should be also regulated, and

with equal logic establish the amount of wages to be paid for the labor so performed, for all three features are requisite to effect the purpose intended, which is to substitute State control for the right of individual contract.

This is not personal freedom, it is state servitude; and the institution of property would inevitably perish under its grinding power.

Labor is the universal creator of property, and if a man can not be secure, as in his own right, to use and control his own labor, he can no longer be called a free man; he will be controlled by a merciless despotism, in which his idiosyncrasies are ignored, his tastes and faculties disregarded, and he is deprived of his most essential right; for to use the words of Adam Smith:

The property which every man has in his labor, as it is the original foundation of all other property, so it is the most sacred and inviolate.

The patrimony of the poor man lies in the strength and dexterity of his hands, and to hinder him from employing this strength and dexterity in what manner he thinks proper, without injury to his neighbor, is a plain violation of the most sacred property.

The great Irish philosopher and statesman, Edmund Burke, bore like testimony:

Men have a right to the fruits of their industry and the means of making their industry fruitful. Whatever each man can do without trespassing upon others he has a right to do for himself, and he has a right to a fair proportion of all which society, with its combination and skill and force, can do in his favor.

For the superfluities of the rich there would appear less urgency for safeguarding than for the necessities of the poor, and the more exigent the need the more imperative the remedy, and whether the subject of the demand is for labor performed or property in some other form, there can be no difference in principle, for the same law is essential to all; for to the humblest individual or to the organized association all the rights of private property must be equally sustained, and no organization, however powerful, whether of numbers or property, should be suffered to override them, and can not be permitted to do so except at the cost of that individual liberty which is the essential basis of free government.

Justice enthroned on law is the only protection of the humble and defenseless. How shall justice be enthroned but by a united public opinion demanding it? And the demand must originate in the articulate individual conscience, which must be listened to and respected, or we shall be ground down by the despotism of numbers, or military autocracy or aggregated wealth, enacting and compelling obedience to laws not to establish justice and insure domestic tranquillity but to secure unjust privileges and unequal advantage.

In my own country I have witnessed the insatiable growth of that form of state socialism styled "Protection," which I believe has done more to foster class legislation and create inequality of fortune, to

corrupt public life, to banish men of independent mind and character from the public councils, to lower the tone of national representation, blunt public conscience, create false standards in the popular mind, to familiarize it with reliance upon State aid and guardianship in private affairs, divorce ethics from politics, and place politics upon the low level of a mercenary scramble than any other single cause.

Step by step, and largely owing to the confusion of civil strife, it has succeeded in obtaining control of the sovereign power of taxation, never hesitating at any alliance or the resort to any combination that promised to assist its purpose of perverting public taxation from its only true justification and function, of creating revenue for the support of the Government of the whole people, into an engine for the selfish and private profit of allied beneficiaries and combinations called "trusts." Under its dictation individual enterprise and independence have been oppressed and the energy of discovery and invention debilitated and discouraged.

It has unhesitatingly allied itself with every policy which tends to commercial isolation, dangerously depletes the Treasury, and saps the popular conscience by schemes of corrupting favor and largesse to special classes whose support is thereby attracted.

Thus it has done so much to throw legislation into the political market, where jobbers and chafferers take the place of statesmen. The words of Lowell's warning well apply:

Rough are the steps, slow-hewn in flintiest rock,  
States climb to power by; slippery those with gold  
Down which they stumble to eternal mock;  
No chafferer's hand shall long the scepter hold,  
Who, given a Fate to shape, would sell the block.

Gradually the commercial marine of the United States has disappeared from the high seas, with the loss of the carrying trade and the dispersion of the class of trained seamen and skilled navigators; the exceptions, that only prove the rule, are the few vessels lately built, and only by making a breach by special contract in the general tariff and navigation laws, a reluctant confession of the impolicy and unwisdom of both, but an object lesson from which valuable instruction may be drawn.

More than seventy years ago, when this practice of the substitution of state interference for free individual enterprise and energy was first mooted, and before the destructive policy of protection had struck its roots in American legislation, my great countryman, Daniel Webster, had said:

How, sir, do shipowners and navigators accomplish this? How is it they are able to meet and in some measure to overcome universal competition? Not, sir, by protection and bounties, but by unwearied exertion, by extreme economy, by unshaken perseverance, by that manly and resolute spirit which relies on itself to protect itself.

I need not say the navigation of the country is essential to its honor and its defense.

And at a national congress of farmers, just held at Atlanta, I find full confirmation of all that I have said in the address of a former commissioner of navigation :

To think awhile of the ocean and its navigation, of the ships and seamen carrying on the commerce of the world, should bring delight and stir our pride; for many builders of reputation, many famous ship-masters, and some of the most successful merchants began careers of honor as farmer boys. Once our laws encouraged enterprise on land and sea, and our people succeeded. The four pillars of our prosperity were agriculture and manufactures, commerce and navigation. American ships and American trade went everywhere, and the American flag at sea had the respect of the world. So it was, but is no more. No call to the sea sounds now for young America; it has been swept by rivals so cleanly from the sea that the proportion of American carriage, in what is called American commerce, is now but half as large as in 1789.

When we had shipping of our own, and merchants of our own people to carry on our trade, we had no fears of adverse balances and the export of gold. There was then no nation, rival or enemy that could strip us of our wealth. Now there is, and the world knows that a foreign marine is a stripping machine. A famous Englishman laid down this maxim for his country's guidance: "Whosoever commands the sea commands the trade; whosoever commands the trade of the world commands the riches of the world and consequently the world itself."

It is incorrect to speak of protection as a national policy, for that it can never be, because it can never be other than the fostering of special interests at the expense of the rest; and this overthrows the great principle of equality before the law, and that resultant sense of justice and equity in the administration of sovereign powers which is the true cause of domestic tranquillity and human contentment. The value of protective taxation to its beneficiaries consists in its inequality, for without discrimination in favor of someone there is no advantage to anyone, and if the tax is equally laid on all, all will be kept upon the relative level from which they started; and this simply means a high scale of living to all, high cost of production of everything, and consequent inability to compete anywhere outside the orbit of such restrictive laws.

But the enfeeblement of individual energies and the impairment of manly self-reliance are necessarily involved, and the belief in mysterious powers of the state and a reliance upon them to take the place of individual exertion fosters the growth of state socialism, and personal liberty ceases to be the great end of government.

How can we fail to perceive that it is fatal to hopes of advancement, or even of retention of what has been gained by civilization, when individual freedom and idiosyncrasies of personal character are impeded or cramped in their free expansion by the stupid interference of inflexible labor laws, which may be reasonably applicable to one description

of human exertion, and yet wholly unadapted for others; beneficial to one man, hurtful to another; a benefit to one class, a curse to another; repressing activity, discouraging energy and enterprise, and tending only to establish a standard of dull and hopeless mediocrity? I can imagine no more unhappy fate than for a man to be chained to an occupation below the natural level of his capacities—cruelly cramped in his aspirations, and forbidden to rise to his full intellectual and moral stature. And vain and irreverent are all such attempts to establish a dead level in human faculties of body or mind—a bed of Procrustes, on which the bodies and minds of men are to be stretched or maimed, but never to rest in peace.

Who will not admit that the individual discoveries and labors of such men as Caxton, Watt, Arkwright, Stephenson, Nasmyth, Wedgewood, Bessemer, Whitworth, and Whitney, Ericsson, Bell, or Edison, have been productive of infinitely greater, steady, happy, prosperous, and beneficial industry and employment—giving comfort and occupation to countless members of the human race, and an upward impetus to the cause of humanity and civilization, far beyond all that statutes and societies for the avowed protection of labor can ever pretend to accomplish? Not France alone, but the entire civilized world mourns the death of Louis Pasteur, whose discoveries of the origin of disease are of such value to humanity at large. The list of such individual benefactions is, happily, too long to attempt its repetition here, and their names crowd our memories and swell our hearts with gratitude and admiration; but it may be confidently asserted that each of the inventions which have so blessed mankind and promoted its progress has originated in the mind of an individual, the sole channel through which it has been introduced for the general welfare.

The pathway to invention is not broad, and its narrow defile admits the entrance of no two minds abreast—the pursuit requires segregation and concentration of the faculties—and often to escape unfriendly obstruction, interference, and anticipation the secret of the discovery must be sheltered and concealed in the solitary bosom of the inventor until the propitious moment for its announcement arrives.

The “garment hem of cause” can be touched only by the hand of the individual student—

Trying, with uncertain key,  
Door by door of mystery;

and in solitude he must patiently pursue his object—watching the opportunity to gather the golden grains as they fall slowly from the storehouse of nature’s secrets.

Such reflections increase respect for individual freedom and consideration for the rights and duties of others; selfishness is lessened, and the habitual recognition of others’ rights broadens the scope of observation and quickens the perception of altruistic duty. With the freedom of the individual grows his dignity, and public spirit here has

its truest genesis, for it becomes visibly the common cause of all—not a single act or measure, but a rule of action, a principle which is the necessary accompaniment of every act—and a standard is thus erected around which all can rally in the sense of security for the rights of each, for it is the common interest made evident.

If this can be made the ruling force of a nation its elevation, progress, and permanence are assured, for justice is the permanent foundation of a State, and public laws founded and regulated upon such a principle will connect all classes and occupations of society by preventing undue advantage to any at the cost of the rest.

Laws touched with such a high public spirit would meet with public honor and respect, suggestions of revolution would be deprived of their chief stimulant, and the occupation of the agitator and demagogue would be gone.

And to what audience and in what spot on the green earth could a plea for respect and freedom for individual genius be so confidently urged as in the city of Edinburgh?

What country has greater cause than yours for love and pride in her children, and can more forcibly illustrate, by a long catalogue of illustrious names, the value to the whole world of each true soul, conscious of its powers and fearlessly faithful in their expression?

In philosophy, science, and art, in every department of intellectual acquirement and education, Scotland's rank is second to none, and in some names leads the world.

It is not fitting that I should in this presence leave unspoken the name of Adam Smith, and I pronounce it with profound respect for the great individual whose clear mind first taught men the true philosophy of liberated commerce and freedom of exchanges, and induced the longest step yet taken in the path of political economy.

Well might David Hume declare, as Buckle has recorded, that The Wealth of Nations was the most valuable production of the human mind.

Come from what land he may, who can tread the soil or breathe the air of Caledonia without pausing with love and gratitude to bless the name and memory of Walter Scott? He has not only peopled lake and glen with the creations of his imagination, but has bound history fast in the flowery chains of his fiction; every mountain, stream, and valley of his native land he has bedecked with his exquisite fancy; he has instilled in human hearts everywhere respect and sympathy for the virtues that make homes happy and refined and nations honored and beloved.

Scotland without Sir Walter! It can not be imagined. Such divorce can never be. He was the gift of God to his country, and through his country to humanity at large. No other such record, save that of the one and only Shakespeare, is in the literature of his race, and when he is forgotten it will be a sign of national decay.

Years ago an American poet asked—

But who his human heart hath laid  
To Nature's bosom nearer,  
Who sweetened toil like him, or paid  
To love a tribute dearer?

And when each of us essays to answer Whittier's question, I am sure that one and all will pronounce the name of Robert Burns, the marvelous Scottish peasant who, as Wordsworth said, "shames the schools." And this "poor inhabitant below" was born and lived and died in narrow poverty, from whose chilling grasp he was only released by death, with none of the advantages supposed to be essential for the humblest grade of literature and poesy. But the "living soul" within him soared above his homely surroundings, and as he sang he took the human heart by storm, and in the realm of humanity his state is kingly. From that early and humble grave in Dumfriesshire the music of his soul comes to our ears; he has become a political, religious, and educational force, and—

Deep in the general heart of men  
His power survives.

Burns alone is plenary and unanswerable proof that the free individual is the true seed of progress in civilization.

The trend of modern invention toward equalizing human opportunity for intellectual advance is marvelous. Look for an instant at some of the highest triumphs of invention—not merely the saving of exhausting, cheerless labor; not merely rest for the toil-worn body; but refreshment and delight to the minds and souls of men.

The art conservative of all the arts, printing, is flooding the world with the light of literature; the food of thought, the nutriment of ideas, are distributed broadcast and imperishably, widening the perception of the common brotherhood of men.

Curran called the twenty-four letters of our alphabet "the natural enemies of folly and slavery," and the line of Byron is even more striking:

\* \* \* The drop of ink  
That falling, may make thousands, even millions, think.

To-day the smallest coin of the realm will suffice to procure copies of the masterpieces of thought and composition, and the humblest and the poorest individual can summon to his companionship the kings of thought, the master minds of the world.

Ten years ago I sent to London for copies of the New Testament, clearly printed on good paper and protected by substantial binding, for which I paid one penny each. This audience will, I believe, acquit me of emotional extravagance when I confess that I felt a thrill when I took these volumes in my hand and realized the capabilities of such cheap and boundless acquisition.

The strength of Scotland assuredly is found in the education that has been secured to all classes of her people. And in this cultivation of the brain not less has been assisted the cultivation of the heart, which makes the brotherhood and helping hand of Scottish people to each other so known and admired the wide world over.

The cold crust of class and personal selfishness is penetrated by these roots of intellectual fellowship in the commonwealth of letters, and a tide has set in which, with increasing volume, is drawing men from every class of occupation into a cooperative sympathetic understanding with each other for the advancement and diffusion of learning, which in this country and in the United States has thrown wide open the doors of scholarship, and is bringing the best education practically within the reach of any frugal citizen of average intelligence, expanding the force of modern thought and opening paths to new discovery.

A picture was lately drawn, and by a master hand, in a simple story of Scottish life, which to me was most attractive, and an extract from which, in closing, I will here reproduce, as illustrative of the brotherhood of the human mind, and a touch of nature that makes the whole world kin—the Davids and Jonathans of actual life.

It was a low-roofed room, with a box bed and some pieces of humble furniture fit only for a laboring man. But the choice treasures of Greece and Rome lay on the table, and on a shelf beside the bed the college prizes and medals, and everywhere the roses that he loved.

His peasant mother stood beside the body of her scholar son, whose hopes and thoughts she had shared, and through the window came the bleating of distant sheep.

It was the idyl of Scottish university life.

And the words of the highborn and high-bred Gordon to the peasant mother:

Your son was the finest scholar of my time, and a very perfect gentleman. He was also my true friend, and I pray God to console his mother, and he bowed low over Marget's worn hand as if she had been a queen.

In the beginning I referred to the appalling array of martial forces, but we should be equally mindful of the unproclaimed, undecorated, ununiformed armies of healing, restoration, and amelioration, which never were so strong in numbers, in enthusiasm, so potently organized and effectively occupied as they are to-day, nor so mighty in their mild strength since the star of Bethlehem shed its serene light upon the Chaldean shepherds, and has steadily and irresistibly radiated its influences silently into the hearts of mankind, converting countless men into its unconscious instruments.

Evolution, not revolution, is the quiet, masterful force now leading the progress of civilization, and the personal conscience and the “living soul” of the free individual are essential to enable mankind to conform to the changes which are inevitable in its onward journey.

For what avail, the plow or sail,  
Or land, or life, if freedom fail.

[Telegram.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 3, 1896.

BAYARD,

*Ambassador, London:*

House resolution calls for information or correspondence showing whether you made not only the Edinburgh speech, but a speech at Boston containing these words: "The President stood in the midst of a strong, self-confident, and oftentimes violent people—men who sought to have their own way. It took a real man to govern the people of the United States."

Nothing in the Department except in newspapers as to Boston speech. Send copy with any statement as to it or any additional statement as to Edinburgh speech that you desire to make. Resolution asks what action, if any, President has taken on the speeches.

OLNEY.

[Telegram sent from embassy of the United States, London, January 4, 1896.]

Will procure and send by next mail newspaper containing report of proceedings of Boston grammar school in August last.

BAYARD.

EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES,

London, January 4, 1895[6].

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: Your cipher telegram giving me the purport of the House resolution of inquiry as to the address delivered by me in Edinburgh on November 7 last, and likewise touching a speech made in Boston, in Lincolnshire, came this morning, but as the pouch closes by 2 p. m. I have telegraphed you, in cipher, that I will forward a copy of the newspaper containing the Boston incident by the next mail.

The Boston grammar school is an ancient foundation of modest proportions, simple, honorable, and respected. It is the antetype of Boston, in Massachusetts, and my function was, in gratification of head master and those interested in the welfare of the school, to deliver the prizes to the graduating students. At some personal inconvenience, and hoping to strengthen the ties of friendly good will between the people of this country and my own, I made the journey to Lincolnshire, returning to London by midnight. The exercises were of a very simple and informal nature, and without a note or prepared words of any kind I made a short prefatory speech and handed over the prizes to the successful competitors.

In the afternoon we adjourned to a public hall or hotel, where a dinner was served, and, as is customary here, there were toasts and responses, and I responded to the health of the President of the United States,

and subsequently to a toast to myself. So far as I was concerned everything was impromptu, and a kindly, humorous, postprandial tone prevailed. It seems a reporter was present, but I did not see him, nor did I know that any report had been made until the local newspaper was sent to me a few days after in London. I sent a copy to Mr. Cleveland, because the report contained a kindly reference to the family home circle of the President, and as I have grandchildren in Boston, Mass., I sent a copy into that household. This was the extent of "publication" in the United States of which I have any knowledge. I must except an elaborate editorial in the Philadelphia Ledger, gravely censuring the constitutional views which the editor supposed to have been expressed by me.

The occurrence was early in last August, and had passed out of my memory until it was made the basis, or one of the bases, of a resolution of impeachment by the United States House of Representatives as a "high crime and misdemeanor" under the Constitution. I can discover no copy of the Boston newspaper in the offices of this embassy, but believe I can find one at my residence, and failing there I will endeavor to procure a copy in Boston.

I find that in my No. 553, of December 12, I inclosed copies of my address before the Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh—stating the circumstances under which it occurred.

I beg leave to thank you for your prompt information of the nature of the House resolution, in regard to which as to every other matter I desire and intend that my position, acts, and opinions should be free from any misconception, and be perfectly transparent to the President, yourself, and my fellow-countrymen.

Believe me, respectfully and sincerely yours,

T. F. BAYARD.

Hon. RICHARD OLNEY,

*Secretary of State of the United States,*

*Washington, D. C.*

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EMBASSY OF THE UNITED STATES.

*London, January 6, 1895[6].*

DEAR MR. SECRETARY:

The closing of the mail on Saturday last at 2 p. m. did not allow me time, after deciphering your telegram relating to the remarks made by me in August last on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the grammar school in Boston, Lincolnshire, to make search at my residence for copies of the local newspapers in which the proceedings were reported.

On returning home I looked them up, and have now the honor to inclose herewith copies (in duplicate) of the Boston Independent and Lincolnshire Advertiser, and the Boston Guardian and Lincolnshire Independent, both published August 10, 1895, and each containing

what purports to be a full report of the proceedings, and it is the only form in which they have ever been published so far as I am informed.

Sundry discrepancies are obvious in these two reports—and they are such as are usually incidental under similar circumstances—but as to the remarks attributed to me, I spoke without premeditation, without notes, unaware of a reporter's presence, and have no means except recollection (now somewhat vague) to enable me to correct either report. Therefore, I shall not now essay it, although it is obvious the reporters failed to catch my words (sometimes in Latin) and confused them.

But both reports are sufficiently full and accurate to describe the purpose of my visit and general nature and intent of my remarks.

I also inclose herewith two additional copies of the address I made before the Philosophical Institution of Edinburgh on November 7 last.

If it is desired to gather the actual purport and meaning of any statement, it would appear to be necessary that phrases should not be separated from the context, but that all the parts should be considered in their relation to each other, and as the honorable House of Representatives have in the grave exercise of their public duty instituted inquiry into what has been said and done by me on the occasions referred to, including the circumstances attendant, it may not be unreasonable for me to express the hope that, in simple justice, a full publication of the remarks undergoing criticism may accompany the expression of any judgment they may arrive at in the premises.

This I respectfully await, and am,

Most obediently, yours,

T. F. BAYARD.

P. S.—I inclose herewith copy (deciphered) of your telegram of the 4th instant, and of my reply thereto of the same day.

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[From the Boston *Guardian* and Lincolnshire *Independent*, August 10, 1895.]

Mr. Bayard's acknowledgment was marked by a depth of feeling, a sincerity of tone, and a musical association of cleverly built phrases. There was an honest ring about his words—

As to diplomacy, as it is called, between nations, I confess to you I don't believe much in it. That is to say, I believe the best diplomacy consists in perfect frankness; the best diplomacy consists in removing and preventing misunderstanding. I believe the case, such as it is, should be honestly put before the people of the two nations concerned, and their better instincts be appealed to to settle it. Guided by these rules, I can not imagine how there can be any serious difficulty between the two countries speaking the English tongue if they are controlled by the morals of England as well as the morals of the United States, and having the same objects of fair play and good fellowship. So far as in me lays, I shall endeavor always to present a case that the English can accept with honor and accept with safety, for the welfare of this country as well as for that of my own.

The visit aroused some interest, but not so much as we anticipated. Few Bostonians seemed to realize that we had in our midst a man who, in his own country, is almost as great as Mr. Gladstone is here. Even some of those who took part in the evening's proceedings betrayed a lack of appreciation for the importance of the guest, otherwise they would not have interrupted his remarks by the cracking of filberts.

[From the Boston Guardian and Lincolnshire Independent.]

*Boston, east and west.—The American ambassador visits the borough.—Speech day at the grammar school.—Complimentary dinner.—Presentation of an illuminated address.*

Seldom has Boston had the honor of entertaining so distinguished a guest as on Friday last, when the Hon. T. F. Bayard, the ambassador to Great Britain from the United States, visited our ancient borough. So great has the interest manifested been that our readers will doubtless be glad to know something of the career of their eminent visitor. His lineage can be traced back to the same family as that of the “ideal of chivalry” the Seigneur Pierre du Terrail de Bayard, the “Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche,” and his Huguenot ancestors left their homes to settle in America for the same reason as the founders of New England—freedom of thought and worship.

The Hon. Thomas Francis Bayard is a native of Wilmington, born in 1828; the son of a lawyer who practiced some time in New York. After learning mercantile business in a house in Philadelphia engaged in the West Indian trade he adopted his father’s profession, and was admitted to the bar in 1851. He has lived chiefly in Delaware, which State was represented by his father in the United States Senate before the period of secession, and has twice elected Mr. T. F. Bayard—in 1875 and 1881. Not a partisan of the South in the civil war, he yet adhered to the Democratic party doctrine of State rights, opposing the stringent policy of the Republican party.

In the Senate at Washington he was a member of the Committees on Finance, Private Claims, and Revision of the Laws; served on the Judiciary and other important committees, and during the Democratic ascendancy was chairman of the Finance Committee. He was a delegate to the Democratic national convention held in Baltimore in 1872, where he opposed the Republican ticket. On the first ballot in the convention of 1876 he received 31 of the 713 votes for President, and on the second ballot, when Tilden was chosen, he received 11 votes. In 1880 he received 153½ votes on the first ballot in the Cincinnati convention, 113 on the second, and 2 on the third, when Hancock was chosen.

His name was again presented in 1884, and he received 170 votes on the first ballot and 81 on the second, when Cleveland was chosen. On his accession to the Presidency, in March, 1885, Mr. Cleveland nominated Mr. Bayard for Secretary of State. Mr. Bayard held the State portfolio throughout that Administration, but since its close he has not been conspicuous in political affairs. He was appointed ambassador to England early in 1893, and was received in this country by Lord Rosebery on June 12 of that year. Though his stay as yet has not been of long duration he has proved himself of great ability, and has earned the respect of all by his high sense of honor and justice. Mr. Bayard is the first ambassador from the United States. His predecessors have only received the title of minister. It is an act of the most gracious courtesy to our ancient borough that amongst the many cares and engagements of his high office his excellency has found time to knit closer the ties of kinship that bind together the old and the new Boston by visiting us to distribute the prizes of our grammar school.

#### HIS EXCELLENCY'S ARRIVAL.

His excellency traveled from London by ordinary train as far as Peterborough, where a special was waiting to convey him to Boston. He arrived at Boston station shortly after half-past 12, and was met at the railway station by W. Garfit, esq., M. P., W. White, esq., M. A., and Dr. W. J. Pilcher. From the station he was driven to the grammar school. There was very little public demonstration en route, the actual time of his arrival not being generally known. Flags were flying from all the principal buildings of the town, and the bells of the parish church rang welcoming peals. His excellency, who was the guest of the head master, was entertained at a private luncheon at the council chamber in the guildhall.

## AT THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

In the afternoon the Hon. T. F. Bayard attended the annual prize distribution at the grammar school for the purpose of presenting the awards. His excellency was accompanied on the platform (which was, as usual on these occasions, made beautiful with floral decorations) by Mr. W. Garfit, M. P., chairman of the trustees; his worship the mayor, Mr. J. Clarke (who wore his robes and chain of office); the head master, Mr. W. White, M. A.; the trustees and masters of the school, Messrs. J. Wren, W. J. Pilcher, F. R. C. S.; S. Waddington, W. Pooles, J. F. Bazlinton, A. Hill, B. A.; A. H. Cawood, G. Passingham, B. A., and the Rev. E. Roberts, M. A., senior fellow and tutor of Caius College, Cambridge (an old pupil of the school).

The schoolroom was crowded with the friends of the scholars and others interested in the welfare of the school, a large proportion of those present being ladies. Among the audience we noticed the Rev. T. L. Craven, the Rev. G. J. Collis, the Rev. C. H. Lowe-Hopper, the Rev. H. N. Nash, the Rev. W. Blackshaw, the Rev. P. E. Wilson, the Rev. W. T. Fielding, Dr. T. Small, Dr. W. Clegg, Dr. A. H. Smith, and Messrs. T. Slator, J. M. Simpson, H. C. Johnson, R. W. Staniland, B. B. Dyer, W. T. Small, T. Kitwood, Jr., H. Snaith, T. Marris, H. Wheeler, W. H. Gane, G. H. Gregory, J. Thompson, R. Newcomb, G. Rainey, C. Lucas, R. H. Swain, P. Thistlethwaite, W. C. Botterill, W. Porter, G. Cheavin, W. Sexton, S. J. Hurst, G. Shaw, J. Burton, E. S. Smith, E. Wade, E. H. Shepherd, and others.

Mr. W. Garfit, M. P., who was received with applause on rising to open the proceedings, said:

MR. BAYARD AND MR. MAYOR, MR. WHITE, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: It falls to my happy lot, as chairman of the trustees of this school, to be present and to take the chair to-day, and I do so with greater pleasure than usual, because we have among us the presence of his excellency the Honorable T. F. Bayard, the ambassador of the United States. [Applause.] This is doubly gratifying to us because it shows Mr. Bayard still appreciates the ties that draw the old and the new countries together. ["Hear!" "Hear!"] He has within the last few months expressed those sentiments, and I am quite certain that we Englishmen are second to none—certainly not to the inhabitants of the United States—in wishing that there should be a cordial feeling between the old and the new countries. [Applause.] We are very much honored by the presence of Mr. Bayard to-day [applause], and I will not detain you long, because he is kind enough to undertake to give away the prizes on this occasion; but I can not help thinking that, as he said a little while ago, what they in America have learned from us and what we have learned from them helps to improve both countries and the relations subsisting between the two. [Applause.] I have only been away for a few days' holiday since the election, and I have been yachting ["Hear!" "Hear!"] and, as you well know, the Americans and the English were very jealous of each other in the way of yachting. We do the best we can in England, but up to the present time we have never been able to win the race against the Americans; still, I hope that happy time will come. But if we can not win the race we have learned many lessons from them and they from us in regard to that sport.

At one time their ships and ours were diverse; now we build them almost from the same type, and we have got so near to perfection that no other nation can even have a look in between us—it lies entirely between England and America. [Applause.] I can not help thinking that the more intimate our relations the better it will be for the institutions of both countries ["Hear!" "Hear!"], and, as we have adopted one or two of their ideas, so they also, I am glad to say, a year or two ago adopted one of ours and sent their first ambassador from the United States. [Applause.] We are extremely obliged to Mr. Bayard for being present to-day and for the honor he does us in attending our little town of Boston to give away the prizes in this school. [Applause.] I may say to him that we in Boston are very proud of this old grammar school of ours. [Applause.] It has done very well in times gone by, but never so well as it has done during the last five or six years under the able management of the present head master. [Applause, and Mr. White, "No!" "No!"]

The head master says "No!" "No!" and I must admit he is quite right in giving a great amount of credit to Dr. Pattenden for his management of the school before him; but still I must repeat my words, that the school has never done so well as during the past five or six years. [Applause, and Mr. White: "I repeat, No! No!"] I think the honors obtained by this comparatively small school, both at Oxford and Cambridge since 1889, will satisfy everybody on that point. Also last year in the Oxford local examinations, where a great many boys, I think 4,000 or 5,000, are examined together, of which one-half pass, this school sent up the absolutely first and second boy in England [applause], and I think that is an honor unprecedented in any grammar school in England. [Loud applause.] I will not detain you any longer, ladies and gentlemen, but will ask Mr. White himself to read a list of the honors obtained by the school.

The list honors in the last seven years include three first classes at Oxford, four first classes at Cambridge, a dozen open scholarships, an appointment in the Indian civil service (gained direct from the school), and many successes in the London University matriculations and degrees.

#### HONORS GAINED IN 1895.

The head master then read the list of honors gained in 1895, which was as follows:

T. Slator, scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford. Honors in natural science school.  
 J. A. Johnston, scholar of King's College, Cambridge. Honors in natural science tripos.  
 R. Slator, scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge. Senior optime in the mathematical tripos.  
 W. H. Claypoole, scholar of Merton College, Oxford. Second class in mathematics in the first public examination.

F. Armstrong, LL. B., first class at London University.

E. Waite, first LL. B., London University.

J. Calver, first class in advanced mathematics at the South Kensington examination.

\*E. A. Ingram, clerkship in the home civil service, gained by competitive examination.

*London University*.—Matriculation, 1895: \*T. K. Johnston, honors; \*C. G. Barton, first division;

\*F. Challans, first division; A. R. Schofield, second division.

*Oxford local examinations*.—July, 1894.—The total number of candidates was 4,232, namely, 2,878 juniors and 1,354 seniors. Of these, 1,975 juniors and 852 seniors passed. The first class in order of merit in the seniors contains 29 names. T. K. Johnston, of Boston grammar school, heads the list, F. Porter, of the same school, being second. *Seniors*—First-class honors: T. K. Johnston, first of all candidates in the Kingdom: Distinctions in arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, religious knowledge, Greek, French, and English, with certificates, including arithmetic, algebra, euclid, conic sections, analytical geometry, statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, trigonometry, heat, Latin, French, and Greek translation, and composition, English grammar, literature, history, and geography. F. Porter, second of all candidates in the Kingdom: Distinctions in mathematics, Latin, Greek, and English, with certificate in the same subjects as T. K. Johnston. Second class—F. Challans: Certificates in arithmetic, religious knowledge, English grammar, literature, history, and geography, Latin, French, euclid, algebra, statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and heat. W. C. Burnet: Distinction in English, certificate in arithmetic, religious knowledge, English grammar, literature, history, and geography, Latin, French, statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and heat. Passed: C. G. Barton, G. W. Hand, E. H. Harrison, A. R. Schofield, and E. W. Schofield. All the above receive the title of associate of arts of the University of Oxford. *Juniors*—Honors in second class: A. W. Grocock, with distinction in Latin. Honors, third class: J. B. Simpson and A. E. Thistlethwaite. Passed: C. W. Bazlinton.

Mr. White remarked that certainly the highest honor gained by the school this year was in two of its scholars heading the list in the Oxford local examinations. That would show his excellency what the boys of this town could do in competition with the selected candidates from other schools in the Kingdom. [Applause.] Johnston and Porter, although juniors in years, actually headed the list of seniors in the Oxford local examinations. [Applause.] He believed it to be unprecedented for any school to head the list even with two seniors, but Boston had headed the senior list with two juniors. [Applause.] That would show his excellency that there was something of promise in the youth of the town—something of the pith and purpose of the men who founded the Boston in New England. [Applause.] Mr. White then read the following reports:

*Report of the classical examination by Rev. T. W. Chambers, M. A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, assistant master at city of London school.*

*To the Trustees of the Boston Grammar School.*

GENTLEMEN: At the request of the head master I have examined the sixth form in classics and the fifth form in Latin translation.

In both Greek and Latin prose sentences involving idioms were set for translation, as well as a continuous piece. A good acquaintance was shown with the Latin idioms and also with the easier sentences for translation into Greek, and the continuous pieces were creditably translated in both cases.

In the translation from a Greek author into English all the boys did satisfactorily, translating with great accuracy and showing a good knowledge of Homeric forms. The translation from Latin authors was scarcely less accurate, but the field was wider, the writers studied being Caesar, Tacitus, Virgil, Horace, and Juvenal, the last two being taken up by one or two boys. Pieces of unseen translation from Livy in Latin and from Xenophon in Greek were well responded to. Altogether I consider the work of the sixth form very sound and thorough.

\*These distinctions were gained direct from the school.

The fifth form was examined in Caesar, books 2, 3, and 4. The standard of marks obtained was not quite so high as in the sixth form, but their papers gave evidence of solid work on the part of the whole class, and very few bad mistakes were made. In all the work I examined the boys seemed to me to be thoroughly well drilled, and to have mastered the difficulties of the subject.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. W. CHAMBERS.

JULY 30, 1895.

*Report of the mathematical examination of Boston grammar school, by H. Richmond, esq., M. A., fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and examiner in the mathematical tripos, 1895.*

*To the Trustees of the Boston Grammar School:*

I can speak very highly of the mathematical work sent up to me. In the fifth form the two papers set (on Euclid and algebra, respectively) were both extremely well done, and showed that the subjects had been prepared with very great care; many of the lower boys in the form, who, having read less than the others, were unable to gain high marks on the whole paper, obtained nearly full marks in those earlier questions which they were able to attempt.

The four papers set to the sixth form were intended to be of the same standard as those usually set in examinations for open scholarships and exhibitions at the university, and were considerably more difficult than the papers ordinarily set in schools; in these the first boys did extremely well; to gain 76 and 68 per cent on such papers is an excellent performance and quite up to scholarship mark.

I consider the work of the fifth and sixth forms to be of exceptionally high merit.

HERBERT W. RICHMOND.

KING'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, July 30, 1895.

The subjects for examination of the sixth form were algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, conic sections (geometrical and analytical), statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, heat, differential and integral calculus.

The Hon. T. F. Bayard, who, on rising, was received with loud and prolonged applause, then addressed the audience. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen—and if I may without offense emphasize it, I would say "young gentlemen"—["Hear!" "Hear!"]—I beg leave in the simplest manner possible to make expression of the great satisfaction, of the personal pleasure and gratification, that I feel in coming from my scene of duty in London to be present and to assist at this scene of the award of merit to the scholars of this ancient and honorable school. [Applause.] There is something that probably the younger gentlemen whom I address will understand the better when more years have passed over their heads—there is something in coming back to the scenes, the times, and the history of the past. There is a refreshment, there is a conformation that comes from thinking of an honorable past that connects itself not simply with the duties of the present, but draws to itself an obligation for the future. It gives a sense of responsibility to any human being to reflect that what he is is not so much due to himself as to those who have given him the foundation of his character, and that what he does at the present time should be done responsibly with its effect upon those who are to come after him. [Applause.] Now, these are the feelings that a man from a younger country has in coming back in mature life to the scenes of those who were the founders of that younger country.

This Boston, this Boston of old England, is the mother and the name-giver of a younger and a stronger Boston far away across the sea. And yet the younger and the stronger Boston, the city that holds perhaps one-half million of inhabitants, owes so much—how much can not be fully stated or measured—to the little town of 20,000 people that preserves its existence and holds its own on this side of the Atlantic. [Applause.] If, looking round these impressive structures, these buildings that challenge the respect of those who survey them, you are tempted to exclaim "O mater pulcherrimæ filiæ!" I think if you look across the ocean and see the fresh, strong, vigorous, picturesque city that bears the name of Boston there, you would exclaim, "O matre pulcherrimæ filiæ pulcherrimæ!" [Applause.] But, gentlemen, between the old Boston and the new Boston there has run a current of feeling, not noisy, not violent, not sensational, but quiet and strong and true. The old Boston and the new Boston have both been nourished upon the same diet of religion, of morals, and of literature. [Applause.] The Bible that your forefathers read and that you read is the same Bible that is read, and always was read, in the new Boston of America. [Applause.] The principles of government, the ingrained love of personal liberty, is just the same on the other side of the Atlantic as it was and is, and, pray God, always may be, respected and cherished on this side of the Atlantic. [Applause.] The language that clothes the thoughts of men is the same on both sides of the Atlantic.

When we come to the great task of administering justice between man and man—when we come to frame a code of morals to which the law compels respect and exacts obedience, we find the principles are just the same in old Boston and in new Boston. [Applause.] What, then, is the distinction? We live under different governments, we pursue the same results by possibly different methods of administration, but the principles are just the same; the principles of truth, of honor, of duty are just the same on both sides of the Atlantic. We have the same purpose in sustaining our Government that you have in sustaining yours, and that is the promotion of justice among men. [Applause.] This

school is one of the nurseries of thought, of feeling, of national sentiment, all guided by the paths of education into higher and greater usefulness. Therefore it is that I am grateful that I am allowed to come to-day and take part in the common cause in which both branches of the English race are engaged ["Hear!" "Hear!"] and that is the advancement of those principles which tend to the elevation of human nature, to the safety and the honor of the people who live under the institutions of either country. [Applause.] I will not detain you longer, because I have the pleasing task of presenting to those who have earned them—palmar qui meruit ferat—the books, the prizes, the proofs of honorable excellence in your studies, and without further delay from so pleasant a duty I will ask you, Mr. White, to permit me to proceed with the presentation. [Loud applause.]

The prizes were then distributed by Mr. Bayard, the list being as follows:

SPECIAL PRIZES, JULY, 1895.

*Parry gold medal*.—W. Swain; honorable mention, W. Burnet.

*Classics*.—Prize, T. K. Johnston, Scott's Novels; honorable mention, F. Porter.

*Mathematics*.—Prize, T. K. Johnston; honorable mention, F. Porter, Chambers' Cyclopædia, two volumes.

*French*.—Prize, W. Swain, Longfellow's poetical works; honorable mention, F. Porter.

*English history and literature*.—Prize, W. Burnet, Seyffert's Dictionary; honorable mention, W. Swain.

*Member's prizes*.—Prize, T. K. Johnston, Scott's novels; honorable mention, F. Porter, Wordsworth's Greece.

FORM PRIZES BY EXAMINATION.

*Form V*.—Prize, W. J. T. Small, Turkey and Persia; honorable mention, J. B. Simpson, A. E. Thistlethwaite, G. H. Gregory, C. W. Bazlinton.

*Form IV*.—Prize, F. B. Thompson, Jewett's Normans; honorable mention, B. Porter, P. W. Dunning, W. O. Cheesewright.

*Form III*.—Prize, H. Allen, From Log Cabin to White House; honorable mention, T. H. Horry, B. W. Gregory, W. S. Haller, F. Saul.

*Form II*.—Prize, A. F. Crow, Russell's Invasion of the Crimea; honorable mention, E. G. Hardy.

*Form I*.—Prize, S. Hayes, Atkinson's British Birds' Eggs; honorable mention, F. Weightman, S. Lucas, L. Tranter.

PRIZES BY TERM'S MARKS.

*Form V*.—Prize: Bazlinton, C. W.; Thistlethwaite, A. E.; Small, W. J. T.; honorable mention, Gregory, G. H., Longfellow's Poetical Works.

*Form IV*.—Prize: Joseph Cooke, Rawlinson's Ancient Egypt; honorable mention, W. F. Bazlinton, F. B. Thompson.

*Form III*.—Prize: H. Allen, Emerson's Essays; T. H. Horry, Abraham Lincoln; honorable mention, H. R. Sears.

*Form II*.—Prize: A. F. Crow, George Washington; honorable mention, C. W. Kemp, E. G. Hardy.

*Form I*.—Prize: S. Lucas, Triumphs of Invention and Discovery; honorable mention, S. Hayes, L. Buck.

JUNIOR ARITHMETIC.

*Division I*.—Prize: A. S. Cantwell, Wood's Natural History; honorable mention, H. Allen, H. Clark, T. H. Horry.

*Division II*.—Prize: C. W. Kemp, Holmes' Breakfast Table; honorable mention, P. W. Dunning, W. S. Haller.

*Division III*.—Prize: L. S. Harrisson, Washington Irving's Christopher Columbus; honorable mention, G. Cheesewright, S. Lucas.

OXFORD LOCAL PRIZES.

T. K. Johnston, Scott's Novels; F. Porter, Ganot's Physics and Seyffert's Dictionary; W. C. Burnet, Ball's Story of the Heavens; C. G. Barton, Ball's Story of the Heavens; E. H. Harrisson, Badminton Shooting; J. B. Simpson, Motley's Dutch Republic; A. E. Thistlethwaite, Prescott's Mexico; C. W. Bazlinton, Prescott's Peru.

In handing the prizes to the recipients, Mr. Bayard spoke a few kindly and encouraging words to each. His excellency seemed particularly pleased with the selection of prize books made from American literature. Mr. White remarked that Swain, the Parry medalist, had greatly assisted him in maintaining the tone and games of the school. Harrison, who secured an Oxford local prize, he said was captain of the cricket club and worked well with Swain for the good of the school in athletics. H. Allen, who took the prize in Form III, was one of the boys from an elementary school, provided with education at this school by the county council,

and Mr. White said they hoped to send him on to the university. [Applause.] Mr. White made complimentary remarks about other prominent boys in the prize list. Bazlinton, he said, was the son of a gentleman who had worked in that school for over half a century. [Applause.] The boy was now leaving school to take part in the battle of life, and the best thing he (Mr. White) could wish him was that his career might be as honorable and useful as his father's had been. [Applause.]

Mr. Garfit, M. P., rising at the close of the prize distribution, said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am sure we are very much obliged to Mr. Bayard for so kindly giving away these prizes. [Applause.] As a very small memento of old Boston I have now the pleasure of presenting to him Thompson's History of Boston. [Applause.] I hope he may find some interest in the history of the old town, although of course it will not compare with the very large history which some of you may have seen of Boston in America. I can only thank his excellency for coming among us, and by that means helping still further to cement the good feeling that prevails between the two countries, because the youthful gentlemen present, no matter how long they may live and to whatever part of the world they may go, will always carry a happy remembrance of this day to their graves. [Applause.]

The Hon. T. F. Bayard, in acknowledging the gift, said:

I am most unaffectedly grateful for this most unexpected and delightful present. Among the books that I have distributed to-day I have observed the titles of a great many American books "Hear!" "Hear!" and I have understood the kindly feeling that suggested the selection of Holmes, of Emerson, Prescott—men who have carried forward into the New World the honor and the reputation of the Old. [Applause.] There is a little verse of Emerson's describing the new Boston. He calls it—

The rocky nook from headlands three  
Looks eastward to the farms,  
And twice each day the loving sea  
Takes Boston in its arms.

[Applause.] Now the sea does not take Boston in its arms here in England, but you have given me a Boston that I can take to my arms. [Applause.] I do take it to my arms, and I assure you that I take it to my heart. [Loud applause.]

This concluding the proceedings, enthusiastic cheers were given for the distinguished visitor, for Mr. Garfit, M. P., the mayor, the trustees of the school. Mr. White, the other masters, and the ladies and the boys finished up by heartily singing their school hymn, "Flereat Bostonia!"

#### THE DINNER.

The mayor had arranged a complimentary banquet to his excellency, to follow the proceedings at the grammar school, and at half past five a large and representative company met in the assembly rooms, where a splendid dinner had been prepared by Mr. R. H. Clemow, of the Peacock and Royal Hotel. The tables had been beautifully set out, evincing a good deal of artistic taste, and the room altogether presented a brilliant spectacle.

The menu was as follows:

Croutes aux Anchois, puree de tomates, consomme a la julienne, saumon, sauce homard, soles frites a l'Anglaise, chaudfroid de cotelettes aux truffes, cailles en aspie, caneton aux petit pois, poulets et langue, quartier d'Agneau, aloyau a la broche, compote de fruits, creme au chocolat, gelee au curaçoa, pouding glacee. Desert: Raisins, ananas, peches, cerises.

Mr. F. Storr's string band played a capital selection of music during the dinner. The mayor (Ald. J. Clarke) occupied the chair, supported on the right by his excellency the Hon. T. F. Bayard, and there were also present Couns. John Beaulah and Josiah Beaulah, Mr. W. C. Botterill, Mr. G. C. Bland, the Rev. W. Blackshaw, Ald. W. and Mrs. Bedford, Coun. F. Blanshard, Mr. A. H. Cawood, Coun. J. Cooke, Dr. W. Clegg, Mr. B. B. Dyer, Mr. W. H. and Mrs. Gane, Mr. W. Garfit, M. P., Mr. A. Hill, Mr. K. Johnston, Mr. H. C. Johnson, Mr. A. Kime, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Killingworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kitwood, Ald. T. Kitwood, Mr. Lucas, Mr. R. Newcomb, Mr. G. and Mrs. G. Pinches, Coun. W. and Mrs. Poole, Mr. W. Porter, Mr. Passingham, Dr. W. J. Pilcher, Miss Rice, Mr. C. K. and Mrs. Rysdale, Dr. E. B. Reckitt, Mr. T. Slator, Mr. H.

Smith, Mr. R. W., Mrs., and the Misses Staniland, Mr. W. Swain. Mr. S. and the Misses Waite, Mr. H. Snaith, Coun. F. Thomas, Mr. F. T. White, Mr. W. White, Coun. S. Waddington, etc.

The mayor briefly proposed the toast of "The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the royal family." This having been duly honored, Mr. W. Garfit, M. P., who was received with considerable cheering, said:

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I rise with very great pleasure to propose the next toast, especially so because it is one which will, I am sure, be received by the whole company with equal consent, the toast of the President of the United States. [Cheers.] I am sure that next to the toast which has been last proposed there is no toast which Englishmen could receive with greater pleasure than the one I am giving you. We can receive the toast of the head of any government or empire that is friendly to ourselves with great pleasure, but the United States is different to any other government, because blood is thicker than water, and they are not only our friends, but our cousins by blood. [Cheers.] I am sure when we think of the immense amount of harm that could be done between the two nations by any ill feeling, or the good that can be done by a continuance of the present good feeling, we can not but drink heartily the health of the President of the United States. [Cheers.]

Our chief trade is with the United States, and their largest trade, I believe, is with us. At all times, and still more so in this depressed times, our sons are going over and becoming citizens of the United States. Therefore I give you with very great pleasure the health of the President of the United States, and in doing so I may also say that we are much indebted to him and the late President for sending us such admirable ambassadors as they have done. If there is one thing more than another which has enhanced the good feeling between the two countries it is the able and sympathetic conduct of the ambassadors who have been with us during the last few years. I am sure I am expressing the opinion not only of the people of Boston, but of the people of England generally, when I hope that the present relations may not only remain as cordially as they are at present, but that their cordiality may be still further increased. I beg to couple with this toast the name of his excellency the Hon. T. F. Bayard. [Cheers.]

The Hon. T. F. Bayard, who was accorded so enthusiastic a reception that it was some time before he was able to commence his remarks, said:

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you most feelingly for the kind manner in which you have received this toast. I thank you for the toast of the Chief Magistrate of the country I represent, because the man who fills the office is my personal friend as well as my official chief [cheers] and no one, ladies and gentlemen, could have offered this toast more acceptably than Mr. Garfit, who has been proved by the late election to be a representative man. [Cheers.] I am sure that he spoke with all sincerity himself. I am sure that he spoke with all authority for you [cheers], and that he meant what he said and said what he meant. ["Hear!" "Hear!"] Therefore it is that I feel very grateful for the toast which you have so cordially received of the chief ruler of the country which it is my honor to represent.

The office of President of the United States is not only one of great dignity, but it is one of great responsibility and great anxiety. He is called to that position by the voice of his countrymen—not unanimously for that would be impossible—but is called by a majority of the voices of his countrymen and against oftentimes a powerful minority. Therefore there is no bed of roses for the man who occupies the position of President of the United States. He stands in the midst of a strong self-confident and oftentimes violent people—men who seek to have their own way, and men who seek to have that way frequently obstructed, and I tell you plainly that it takes a real man to govern the people of the United States. [Cheers.] Fortunately in this case there is a real man to govern the people of the United States and hold their highest office. [Cheers.] He may displease a great many, he may disappoint and obstruct a great many, and I hope he will continue to do so [cheers], but on the other hand there is not a man, woman, or child in the United States that does not in his or her heart respect the man who is their chief ruler. [Cheers.] His life is an open one; it is simple, straightforward, easy to be understood; it is surrounded by none of the forms that prevent inspection; it can be understood as fairly as the life of any private citizen, and even more so, because attention is directed to it.

We are told something of the fierce light that beats upon a throne, and the fierce light that beats upon a throne beats also upon a presidency, and every act, public or private, is open to inspection and receives it. Now, it is characteristic, and it is a great deal to be said for our race—I say our race ["Hear!" "Hear!"], for it is the same [cheers]—that whenever the people have been left free to choose their own ruler they have chosen the men, they have chosen a class of men who, however mistaken they may have been in the eyes of certain people, they have chosen a class of men about whose personal character there is not the slightest stain to be perceived. [Cheers.] To-day, therefore, in what we call in our simple fashion the White House—it is a good color; it is white and it is pure [cheers]—there is a manhood that has never shrunk, an honesty that has never been questioned, and an ability that finds respect everywhere. [Cheers.] These are the man's qualities, but in addition to that, my friends, there are the charms of as sweet a womanhood as ever dwelt in a man's house. [Cheers.]

Little children cluster round his knee and a fond and pure mother watches over them and rears them, and to-day the American people have the great cause of profound satisfaction that the home of their chief ruler is the home of an honest manhood, of a pure womanhood, and of an innocent childhood. [Cheers.]

These are the virtues that you in this dear old town of Boston cultivate in your own homes, the religion that brings you to your knees, the morality that checks any evil disposition, the integrity, the friendship, the charms of social life; these things that you care most for here, believe me, are fairly mirrored in the life of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. [Cheers.] These are not mere words, I am not only the representative selected by him for my country, but I am a personal witness of that of which I speak. For four years of my life I was a member of his Cabinet, for four years of my life I had charge of the foreign relations of my country, and during that time it was constantly my duty to see Mr. Cleveland in the morning, at noon, in the evening, at dead of night, at midnight. I saw him under all circumstances, I saw him in his household and out of it, I saw him in times of trial and in times of pleasure, and he always was the same man, true and steady, and manly and just. [Cheers.] I thank you for having drunk his health; I thank you, sir (Mr. Garfit), as the fittest man to propose it, as the representative of your people, and you, gentlemen, for the kind manner in which you have received it. [Loud cheers.]

#### THE ADDRESS.

The mayor, again rising, said:

You will all have seen that the corporation have decided to present an address to our illustrious friend, and I shall now have very great pleasure in calling on the town clerk to read that address.

The town clerk then read the address as follows:

*To his Excellency the Hon. T. F. Bayard, Ambassador from the United States of America:*

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Boston are assured that we never more fully represented the wishes of all the inhabitants of our town than in offering you their most sincere welcome on your visit to Boston.

We know that you are the honored and distinguished representative of a great nation allied to us in bonds of kinship, with a language, literature, and a great and glorious past in common, but we Bostonians claim to have a special reason for welcoming an American to our town. From this place proceeded many of the leaders of the New England settlement and the founders of a community which has given its name to the great city of Boston in the United States. Time has worked many changes in our borough, but the parish church, where our common ancestors worshiped together, still remains in all its ancient grandeur, and we acknowledge with satisfaction that we are indebted greatly to the liberality of our cousins in America for the restoration of that part of the fabric called the Cotton Chapel.

We hope you may long remain in this country to draw, if possible, still closer the ties of friendship between the two nations, and that America and Great Britain may always, as close allies, join in spreading over the world the language and free institutions of their common race.

Given under the seal of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Boston this 29th day of July, 1895.

The mayor, taking the address, which had been beautifully illuminated, from the hands of the town clerk, handed it to his excellency, and said:

I have pleasure, sir, in handing this to you on behalf of the citizens of the old Boston in England. I hope you will take it home with you, and that it will long retain in your memory recollections of your visit to our borough.

#### THE GUEST.

Dr. W. J. Pilcher next proposed "His excellency the Hon. T. F. Bayard." He said:

Mr. MAYOR, YOUR EXCELLENCE, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: If there is anything embarrassing in the idea of proposing the toast of so illustrious a guest, filled with such important possibilities and relationships as his excellency, our guest, to-night, that at least would fade in the consciousness I feel of the sincerity of the expressions which you have given to the reception of his work and of his name. We can only look in a twofold way at the position of his excellency. He comes to us an ambassador from our cousins. It is fit that he should come to the place that has sent the fathers of the best of his people [cheers], it is fit he should learn whether some of us are more or less degenerated samples of that great and proud people. [Laughter and cheers.] His excellency has suggested to-day that that noble community think highly of themselves, and it occurred to me when he said so that that might fairly be considered to be a lineal transition of the forces we feel proud of as an ancient people.

I need not say that when London was comparatively a village we in Boston returned the largest imports of the community of this great State. Ours was one of the largest emporiums of trade. All the trade of the Netherlands passed through here in antique ships, and the traditions of these memo-

ries are carried on, and if we have exhibited a little of that excessive pride I hope we may be pardoned in the recollection that we honor the pride of our cousins across the water. We joy in their freedom, freedom from the trammels of ancient methods and their constant growth, feeling, notwithstanding, that we are yet capable of teaching our young people a thing or two. We are learning vastly from them, and we hope to learn more, but we still feel that there is just a little to be learned by the younger community. But, turning from the public character of the diplomat, we are here to do homage to the individual. For a man to feel strongly his sense of duty to his own people and yet appreciate the delicacy of expressing the sympathy and heartfelt experiences of his own and our country are not the least of the arts and powers of diplomacy, and I might well feel proud if anything I could do in my life to cement the people could be done as handsomely and as graciously as the speech of his excellency I had the privilege to read, made somewhere, I believe, in Rhode Island. The making of communities depends largely upon the character of their ambassadors, and added to the charm with which he can maintain his own representative character, we have the invaluable recognition of our most earnest desire to learn more of his own people and his country, while on the other hand I am satisfied that the more he knows of us and the more he knows of his own people apparent difficulties will melt under his and others' most gracious influence into one indissoluble bond of eternal friendship. [Cheers.] I need only say one word more, to offer on your behalf our personal homage to his excellency for all his kind services of this day and of others, and to ask you to drink, as you will with perfect cordiality, his very good health. [Cheers.]

The Hon. T. F. Bayard, who was again enthusiastically received, said:

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: There is a good old English proverb warning you not to ride a free horse to death, and I fear that by my repetition of speeches I am trespassing upon your good nature and your patience too much. ["No!" "No!"] But if I do so I beg you will have justice to remember that it is your own fault. [Laughter.] Your kindness has been so great, your courteous hospitality so gracious, that it would be impossible I should not find words—however far short they might fall of my wish—to express to you my gratification and pleasure. This gracious address and its beautiful illumination I shall value—and, as you said, Mr. Mayor—take it home. That is the place for it. It is to go among those who care for me—to my family and to my children. And I can assure you that, though as years pass on these charming colors may fade, though they may grow a little more pale and less distinct, yet the occasion that brought them forth and the words they convey will not grow less distinct, either to my memory or the memory of those who come after me. [Cheers.] Perhaps I may say, if I am not guilty of repetition in saying it, that when our friend Mr. White came to me in London, or applied to me in London, and asked me to come to the exercises of your ancient school, one of the strongest impulses which urged me to do so was that it was the ancient home of my own people. [Cheers.] It was the ancient home of the American Bostonians. [Renewed cheers.] And while I was not born in Boston, and have not lived there, yet there were a family of little children who are my grandchildren living in Boston, and I thought for their fathers and mother's sake in their homes, how pleased they would be to know that I had shown respect and sympathy for the people, the affairs, of the old English Boston from which their name had come. [Cheers.]

You see that blood is thicker than water. [Cheers.] And you see how very easily and how naturally the affectionate forces impress themselves upon a man's actions. It is a very common thing to believe that life is controlled chiefly by the passions. I do not believe it. I believe that if history shall ever be fairly read, and if anyone will consider their whole life, they will find the affections are far stronger than the passions, and those quiet forces which in the end make for the happiness of the country, are those that are gathered in domestic life and found in the interchange of friendly association. [Cheers.] As to diplomacy, as it is called, between nations, I confess I do not believe in it. [Laughter.] I believe the best diplomacy consists in perfect frankness. ["Hear!" "Hear!"] The best diplomacy consists in removing and preventing misunderstanding. The people should have the case, such as it is, laid honestly before them, and then their better instincts must be appealed to for the purpose of settling it. [Cheers.] If this rule were followed I frankly say to you that I can not imagine that there ever could be serious difficulty between the two countries that speak the English tongue, and as far as in me lies I shall endeavor always to present the case so that England can accept with honor, and can accept with safety, and for the welfare of this country as well as my own. [Cheers.]

But, ladies and gentlemen, this is no time nor is there any need in this attempt of mine to render thanks for your great kindness, and to say how much I have enjoyed your hospitality; how glad I was to see this old school; how glad I am to hear it is prosperous and strong, and that you are sending forth into the community young men who are to serve the country when we are here or gone. But the country is strengthened by just such forces as are represented in the grammar school of Boston. [Cheers.] If my coming here to-day shall give any aid or encouragement, however slight, to the cause for which that school was established; if it shall have given pleasure to the inhabitants of the town; if it shall have brought about a better feeling between the inhabitants of the old Boston and the new Boston, then my visit will have been thoroughly successful. [Cheers.] Well let me, in taking my seat, and thanking you for your kindness and your gracious hospitality, let me offer the health of your worthy representative of your city, and join with me in drinking to the health of the mayor and mayoress of Boston. [Loud cheers.]

The toast having been honored, the mayor, who was loudly applauded, said:

MR. BAYARD, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you for the way in which you have received this toast. I have done no more than I felt to be my duty in welcoming so illustrious a stranger amongst us. [Cheers.] I thank him again for proposing my health, and on behalf of the town I thank him very much for paying us this visit. [Cheers.]

Alderman Bedford, being called on for the next toast, said:

With my usual ill luck, being a sort of round man, I am again called upon to fill a square place, but I can not begin what I have to say without saying how extremely gratified we all are to see our illustrious guest. I had the honor some years ago to be mayor of Boston, and one of the most pleasant recollections I shall ever have of that time is of the friendships I formed with the people of new Boston. [Cheers.] There is never a summer passes but what I see some of them at my house, and only last Sunday I had a father, son, and daughter to see me, and I have no doubt that when Mrs. Bedford permits me to go over to new Boston alone I shall have a high old time. [Laughter and applause.] However, his worship has been good enough to ask me to propose a toast, and coming as it does from one of the most bashful and retiring of men, I am sure I can not do justice to it.

There has always been a want of confidence with me where ladies are concerned. ["Hear!" "Hear!"] This toast should have fallen to a younger and more inexperienced man, because it is very difficult to catch old birds with chaff, and if I make a mistake I have the fear of Mrs. Caudle. [Laughter.] But I say at once that a man who does not—even if he is getting on in life—feel pleased and proud to propose the health of the ladies would be considerably less than an American and a very bad Englishman indeed. [Cheers.] I can only say that proud as I am of our old country and our new country, and no man can admire them both more than I do, I hope I shall lose my admiration for both of them before I lose my special admiration for the ladies. [Cheers.] I have the greatest possible pleasure in proposing the health of the ladies, for I am sure they have lent grace and pleasure to this meeting; and whoever else it has pleased it has pleased me as much as anyone here.

Mr. B. B. Dyer responded on behalf of the ladies.

By this time 8 o'clock had arrived, and as his excellency was compelled to leave by the 8.15 train for London, the proceedings were brought to a close. A crowd had assembled in the market place and the ambassador was loudly cheered as he drove away.

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[The Boston Independent and Lincolnshire Advertiser, Saturday, August 10, 1895.]

The Boston grammar school, now under the principalship of Mr. W. White, M. A., held its speech day and prize distribution on Friday in last week, and it may safely be asserted that it will in future be regarded as a red-letter day in the history of the foundation. The presence of his excellency, the Hon. T. F. Bayard, the American ambassador, and the part taken by him in the proceedings invested the function with exceptional interest, and every boy now on the foundation, and especially those who received prizes at the hands of the distinguished visitor, will look back upon it with pride to the end of his days. It was a happy inspiration that prompted Mr. White to press his excellency to spare a few hours from his important work in London to come down and distribute the prizes on this occasion, for the school, long one of the foremost of its kind in the Kingdom, never stood in so high a position as it does to-day. As fittingly remarked by Mr. Garfit, it has done well in times that are gone by, but it has never done so well as it has during the last five years. The long list of university honors gained by pupils of the school in recent years, which was read by Mr. White, was an eloquent confirmation of the statement made by the member for the borough. These successes could not possibly have been more appropriately signalized than they were by the presence and appreciative utterances of the American ambassador on Friday, and those who were privileged to hear these graceful utterances will not be likely to forget them for some time to come.

But apart from its connection with the grammar school Mr. Bayard's visit to Boston must be regarded as a memorable event in the history of the old town—an event, moreover, not less agreeable to him, we believe, than it was to the leading citizens on whom devolved the pleasant duty of according him the hearty welcome he received at the assembly rooms. Boston, the mother and name giver—to quote Mr. Bayard's happy phrase—of the larger, more important, and more widely known Boston

on the other side of the Atlantic, has been visited many a time and oft by Americans on their tours through the old country. For many of these visitors, especially those from New England, there is no place in any part of the Old World that possesses more interest than our quaint old town. It was from here that the "men of the *Mayflower*" went forth more than two centuries ago in search of that freedom of religious thought and worship no longer allowed them in this country. From here, too, went forth the Rev. John Cotton, many years vicar of the parish, and who, like the men of the *Mayflower*, settled down in New England, and in honor of whom the younger Boston was named. Many of these visitors have been personages of distinction in their own country and not without fame in this, but it may safely be asserted that not one of them has been so distinguished as our guest of last week. Old Boston has reason to be proud of his visit, not only because of the exalted position he holds, but because of his family associations with New Boston. He was not born in Boston, nor did he ever make it his home, but he was mindful to inform his hearers at the assembly rooms that he had grandchildren living there, and that the thought of giving pleasure to them and their parents by coming here bulked largely in his mind when he accepted Mr. White's invitation. His visit was all too brief, but brief as it was there can be no manner of doubt that it will have the effect of increasing and strengthening the good feeling and the genuine friendly intercourse which has long subsisted between the two Bostons, which, though widely separated by space, are one in heart and mind and purpose.

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[*The Boston Independent and Lincolnshire Advertiser*, Saturday, August 10, 1895.]

#### **SPEECH DAY AT BOSTON GRAMMAR SCHOOL—VISIT OF THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR.**

The annual speech day at Boston Grammar School took place on Friday afternoon in last week, and the event, at all times interesting and important, was, on the present occasion, exceptionally interesting and important on account of the visit of his excellency the Hon. T. F. Bayard, the American ambassador, who, at the request of Mr. W. White, M. A., the head master of the school, kindly undertook the distribution of the prizes. The lineage of our distinguished guest can be traced back to the same family as that of the "ideal of chivalry," the Seigneur Pierre du Terrail de Bayard, the "Chevalier sans peur et sans reproche." His ancestors were Huguenots who left France for the very same cause that the men of old Boston settled in New England—freedom of religious thought and worship. Mr. Bayard is the first American ambassador who has visited this country. His predecessors had only the title of minister. It is a very gracious act of courtesy that his excellency, amid the many cares and engagements of his high office, has found time to knit closer the ties of kinship and good feeling between the old and the new Boston by visiting this ancient borough to do an act of kindness to its grammar school. His excellency arrived by special train at half-past 12 o'clock, and was welcomed at the station by Mr. W. Garfit, M. P., Mr. W. White, and Dr. Pilcher, and was subsequently entertained at luncheon by Mr. White in the council chamber of the guildhall, a small number of ladies and gentlemen being invited to meet him.

The proceedings at the grammar school commenced at half past 2 o'clock, but for some time prior to that hour visitors solicitous of obtaining a good position began to arrive. In order to avoid an undue crowd, invitations were issued, and admission was only obtained by ticket, the demand for which was very great. The schoolroom was prettily and profusely decorated with plants and flowers and flags and colors, and had a very pleasing appearance. Mr. W. Garfit, M. P., the chairman of the charity trust, presided, and he was supported on the platform by the Hon. T. F. Bayard, the mayor (Ald. Clarke), Dr. Pilcher, J. P., Mr. S. Waddington, J. P., Mr. J. Wren, Mr. W. Poole, Mr. W. White, the Rev. E. S. Roberts, senior fellow of

Caius College, Cambridge, Mr. A. Hill, Mr. J. F. Bazlinton, Mr. A. H. Cawood, and Mr. G. Passingham. The room was filled with the parents and friends of the boys, among those present being: Mrs. Allen, the Misses Adam, Miss Bothamley, Mr. W. C. Botterill, Mr. J. Barton, Mr. F. and Mrs. Blanshard, Mrs. Burnet, Miss Barton, Rev. W. Blackshaw, Miss E. Bothamley, Rev. J. G. Collis, Mr. Claypoole, Dr. W. Clegg, J. P., Mr. G. and Mrs. Cheavin, Miss Clegg, Mr. B. B. Dyer, Mrs. H. H. Dodds, Miss Elkington, Rev. W. T. Fielding, Captain and Mrs. Gane, Mr. G. H. Gregory, Mus. Bac., Mr. R. Hayes, Mr. T. Hand, Mr. J. Hill, Mr. E. Hackford, Mr. S. J. Hurst, Miss Ingamells, Mr. H. C. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson (Spalding), Mr. W. and Mrs. Kitwood, Mr. C. Lucas, Rev. C. H. Lowe-Hopper, Mr. T. and Mrs. Marris, Rev. H. N. Nash, Mr. R. Newcomb, Mrs. Price, Mrs. Phillips, Mrs. and the Misses Poole, Mrs. Porter, Mr. W. and Mrs. Porter, Mr. G. and Mrs. Rainey, Mr. C. W. and Mrs. Rysdale, Mrs. and Miss Rice, Mrs. Reading, Dr. T. Small, J. P., Mr. H. Snaith, Mr. R. H. and Mrs. Swain, Mr. T. and Mrs. Slator, Mr. T. Slator, Jr., Mrs. H. Snaith, Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. J. W. Souden, Mr. E. H. Shepherd, Mr. J. M. and Mrs. Simpson, Mrs. and the Misses Staniland, Mr. G. Shaw, Rev. W. Sexton, Dr. A. H. Smith, Mr. E. S. Smith, Mrs. F. and Miss Thomas, the Misses Towell, Mr. J. Thompson, J. P., and Mrs. Thompson, Mr. Thistlethwaite, Mr. E. and the Misses Waite, Mr. H. and Mrs. Wheeler, Mr. T. White, Rev. P. E. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, Miss Yeatman, and others.

Mr. Garfit, M. P., who was received with prolonged cheers, said it fell to his happy lot as chairman of the trustees of that school to be present and to take the chair that day, and he did so with greater pleasure than usual because they had among them his excellency the Hon. T. F. Bayard, the ambassador from the United States. [Cheers.] His visit was very gratifying to them, because it showed that he appreciated the ties which drew the old and the new country together. The ambassador had within the last few minutes expressed this sentiment, and he (Mr. Garfit) was quite certain that Englishmen were second to none—certainly not to the inhabitants of the United States—in wishing to have a cordial feeling between the old and the new country. [Cheers.] They felt very much honored by Mr. Bayard's presence that day, and he (Mr. Garfit) would not detain them, because Mr. Bayard had been good enough to promise to give away the prizes on that occasion; but he could not help thinking, as Mr. Bayard himself said a little while ago, what the Americans had learned from the English and what the English had learned from the Americans helped to improve both countries and to improve the relations between the two. [Cheers.] Since the election he had been away for a few days holidaying, and he had been yachting, and, as they knew, the Americans and the English were very jealous of each other in reference to this sport. The English did their best to win when they could, but unfortunately up to the present time they had never been able to win a single race. They still hoped that the happy time might come when they would win a race, but if that time never came they would at least have the satisfaction of having learned something, for whereas their boats used to be different, they were now built from the same type, and superseded the boats of any other nation. He could not help thinking the more intimate their relations were the better it would be for the institutions of both countries.

As England had adopted one or two American ideas, the Americans had adopted one of theirs by sending their first ambassador to the United Kingdom. [Cheers.] They were extremely obliged to him for being present that day to present the prizes in that school. It had done very well in times that had gone by, but it had never done so well as it had done during the last five or six years under the able management of its present head master. [Cheers, and Mr. White, "No!" "No!"] The head master said, "No!" "No!" and he was quite right in giving a great amount of praise to Dr. Pattenden, who managed the school before him, but he must repeat his words, that the school had never done so well as it had done during the last five years. [Mr. White: "And I must repeat, No! No!"] He thought the honors obtained by this comparatively small school, both at Oxford and Cambridge, since 1889, would satisfy everybody

on that point. He might also tell his excellency that last year in the Oxford local examination, in which 4,000 or 5,000 boys were examined, of which one-half passed, that school sent up the absolutely first and second boys in England. [Cheers.] That was an honor unprecedented in any school in England. [Cheers.] He asked Mr. White to read the reports of the list of honors obtained by the school.

Mr. W. White, M. A., the head master, who was accorded a flattering reception, read the honors gained during the last seven years, as follows:

1889.—\*D. L. Johnston, open scholarship at Emmanuel College, Cambridge; \*Fifteenth place in the list of successful candidates for the Indian civil service. \*T. Slator, open scholarship at Pembroke College, Oxford. \*J. A. Johnston, open exhibition at King's College, Cambridge. \*P. W. A. Wilson, open exhibition at Wadham College, Oxford.

1890.—C. B. Wedd, scholar of Caius College, Cambridge; first class in the Classical Tripos. \*J. A. Johnston, open scholarship at King's College, Cambridge. \*F. S. Craven, open scholarship at Jesus College, Cambridge.

1890.—A. E. Wilson, science scholarship at St. Mary's Hospital, London.

1891.—B. W. Wood, scholar of Sidney College, Cambridge; first class in the Classical Tripos. P. W. A. Wilson, exhibitioner of Wadham College, Goldsmith's Oxford University Exhibition. T. Slator, scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford; first class in mathematics in the first public examination; proxime for the junior university mathematical scholarship with "prize for excellence of work," also college prize.

1892.—\*R. Slator, open scholarship at Jesus College, Cambridge. P. W. A. Wilson, exhibitioner of Wadham College, Oxford; first class in mathematics in the first public examination; college prize. J. A. Johnston, scholar of King's College, Cambridge; college prize. F. S. Craven, scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge; college prize.

1893.—\*W. H. Claypoole, open scholarship at Merton College, Oxford. T. Slator, scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford; Goldsmith's Oxford University Exhibition. J. A. Johnston, foundation scholarship at King's College, Cambridge. F. S. Craven, scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge; additional scholarship and college prize. R. Slator, scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge; additional scholarship.

1894.—T. Slator, scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford; first class in the final honor school of mathematics; scholarship prolonged. J. A. Johnston, scholar of King's College, Cambridge; twenty-second wrangler in the mathematical tripos; college prize and scholarship prolonged. F. S. Craven, scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge; twenty-ninth wrangler; college prize and scholarship prolonged. P. W. A. Wilson, exhibitioner of Wadham College, Oxford; second class in the final honor school of mathematics; prize of £25 from the Goldsmith's Company. A. E. Wilson, M. B. London University. R. Slator, scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge; additional scholarship and college prize; first class in the intercollegiate examinations of the year. W. C. Hall (late Parry scholar), Owen's College, Manchester; B. A. of Victoria University.

1895.—T. Slator, scholar of Pembroke College, Oxford; honors in natural science school. J. A. Johnston, scholar of King's College, Cambridge; honors in natural science tripos. R. Slator, scholar of Jesus College, Cambridge; senior optime in the mathematical tripos. W. H. Claypoole, scholar of Merton College, Oxford; second class in mathematics in the first public examination. F. Armstrong, LL. B.; first class at London University. E. Waite; first LL. B. London University. J. Calver; first class in advanced mathematics at the South Kensington examination. \*E. A. Ingram; clerkship in the home civil service, gained by competitive examination.

*London University.*—Matriculation, 1895: \*T. K. Johnston, honors; \*C. G. Barton, first division; \*F. Challans, first division; A. R. Schofield, second division.

*Oxford—Local examinations—July, 1894.*—The total number of candidates was 4,232, namely, 2,878 juniors, and 1,354 seniors. Of these, 1,975 juniors, and 852 seniors passed. The first class in order of merit in seniors contains 29 names. T. K. Johnston, of Boston Grammar School, heads the list, F. Porter, of the same school, being second.

*Seniors—First-class honors.*—T. K. Johnston, first of all candidates in the Kingdom, distinction in arithmetic, mathematics, Latin, religious knowledge, Greek, French, and English, with certificate including arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, conic sections, analytical geometry, statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, trigonometry, heat, Latin, French and Greek translation, and composition, English grammar, literature, history, and geography. F. Porter, second of all candidates in the Kingdom, distinction in mathematics, Latin, Greek, and English, with certificate in the same subjects as T. K. Johnston.

*Second class.*—F. Challans, certificate in arithmetic, religious knowledge, English grammar, literature, history, and geography, Latin, French, Euclid, algebra, statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and heat. W. C. Burnet, distinction in English, certificate in arithmetic, religious knowledge, English grammar, literature, history, and geography, Latin, French, statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, and heat.

\*These distinctions were gained direct from the school.

*Passed.*—C. G. Barton, G. W. Hand, E. H. Harrison, A. R. Schofield, and E. W. Schofield. All the above receive the title of associate of arts of the University of Oxford.

*Juniors—Honors second-class.*—A. W. Grocock, with distinction in Latin.

*Honors third-class.*—J. B. Simpson, A. E. Thistlethwaite.

*Passed.*—C. W. Bazlinton.

The highest honor, he said, was in the fact that two boys from the school headed the list in the Oxford local examinations. This would show his excellency what the boys from that school could do in competition with boys selected from other schools in the Kingdom. Johnston and Porter, although juniors in years, actually headed the list of the seniors in that examination. [Cheers.] He believed it to be without precedent for any school to head the list with two seniors, but the Boston grammar school had done better than that in heading the list with two juniors. He read the examiners' reports, as follows:

*Report of the classical examination by Rev. T. W. Chambers, M. A., Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, assistant master at city of London school.*

*To the Trustees of the Boston Grammar School.*

GENTLEMEN: At the request of the head master, I have examined the sixth form in classics and the fifth form in Latin translation.

In both Greek and Latin prose sentences involving idioms were set for translation as well as a continuous piece. A good acquaintance was shown with the Latin idioms, and also with the easier sentences for translation into Greek, and the continuous pieces were creditably translated in both cases.

In the translation from a Greek author into English, all the boys did satisfactorily, translating with great accuracy, and showing a good knowledge of Homeric forms. The translation from Latin authors was scarcely less accurate, but the field was wider, the writers studied being Cæsar, Tacitus, Virgil, Horace, and Juvenal, the last two being taken up by one or two boys. Pieces of unseen translation from Livy in Latin from Xenophon in Greek were well responded to. Altogether I consider the work of the sixth form very sound and thorough.

The fifth form were examined in Cæsar, books 2, 3, and 4. The standard of marks obtained was not quite so high as in the sixth form, but their papers gave evidence of solid work on the part of the whole class, and very few bad mistakes were made. In all the work I examined the boys seemed to me to be thoroughly well drilled, and to have mastered the difficulties of the subject.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

T. W. CHAMBERS.

JULY 30, 1895.

*Report of the mathematical examination of Boston Grammar School, by H. Richmond, esq., M. A., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and examiner in the mathematical tripos, 1895.*

*To the Trustees of the Boston Grammar School:*

I can speak very highly of the mathematical work sent up to me. In the fifth form the two papers set (on Euclid and algebra, respectively) were both extremely well done, and showed that the subjects had been prepared with very great care; many of the lower boys in the form who, having read less than than the others, were unable to gain high marks on the whole paper, obtained nearly full marks in those earlier questions which they were able to attempt.

The four papers set to the sixth form were intended to be of the same standard as those usually set in examinations for open scholarships and exhibitions at the university, and were considerably more difficult than the papers ordinarily set in schools; in these the two first boys did extremely well; to gain 76 and 68 per cent on such papers is an excellent performance and quite up to scholarship mark.

I consider the work of the fifth and sixth forms to be of exceptionally high merit.

HERBERT W. RICHMOND.

KING'S COLLEGE, Cambridge, July 30, 1895.

The subjects for examination of the sixth form were algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, conic sections (geometrical and analytical), statics, dynamics, hydrostatics, heat, differential, and integral calculus.

The Hon. T. F. Bayard was received with great cheering on rising to deliver his address. He said:

Ladies and gentlemen, and if I may, without offense, I would emphasize it and say, young gentlemen—I beg leave in the simplest manner possible to make expression of the great satisfaction of the personal pleasure and gratification that I feel in coming from my scene of duty at London to be present and to assist at this scene of the award of merit to scholars of this ancient and honorable school. There is something, that probably the younger gentlemen that I address will understand the better, when more years have passed over their heads—there is something in coming back to the scenes, the times and the history of the past—there is a refreshment, there is a confirmation that comes from thinking of an honorable past that connects itself, not simply with the duties of the

present, but draws to itself an obligation for the future. It gives a sense of responsibility to any human being to reflect that what he is is not so much due to himself as to those who have given him the foundations of his character, and that what he does at the present time should be done with a responsibility of its effect upon those who are to come after him. [Cheers.] These are the feelings that a man from the younger country has in coming back, in mature life, to the scenes of those who were the founders of that younger country.

This Boston of old England is the mother and the name-giver of the younger and of the stronger Boston far away across the sea, and yet the younger and the stronger Boston, the city that holds perhaps one-half million of inhabitants, owes so much—how much can not be fully stated or measured—to the little town of 20,000 people that preserves its existence and holds its own on this side of the Atlantic. [Cheers.] If, looking round these impressive structures, these buildings that challenge the respect of those who survey them, you are tempted to exclaim, *O mater pulchra*, I think if you would look across the ocean and see the fresh, strong, vigorous, picturesque city that bears the name of Boston you would exclaim, *O pulchrior filia*. [Cheers.] But between the old Boston and the new Boston there is running a current of feeling, not noisy, not violent, not sensational, but quiet and strong and true. The old Boston and the new Boston have both been nourished upon the same diet of religion, of morals, and of literature. [Cheers.] The Bible that your forefathers read, and that you read, is the same Bible that is read, and always was read, in the new Boston of America. [Cheers.] The principles of government, the ingrained love of personal liberty is just the same on the other side of the Atlantic that it was and is, and, pray God, always may be respected and cherished on this side of the Atlantic. [Cheers.] The same language that clothes the thoughts of men is the same upon both sides of the Atlantic.

When we come to the great task of administering justice between man and man, when we come to frame a code of morals to which the law compels respect and exacts obedience, we find the principles are just the same in old Boston as in new Boston. What then, is the distinction? We live under different governments, we pursue the same results by possibly different methods of administration, but the principles are the same. The principles are the same truth, of honor, of duty—they are just the same on both sides of the Atlantic. We have the same purpose in sustaining our Government that you have in sustaining yours, and that is the promotion of justice among men. [Cheers.] This school is one of the nurseries of thought, of feeling, of national sentiment, all guided by the paths of education into higher and greater usefulness, therefore it is that I am grateful that I am allowed to come to-day to take part with you in the common cause in which both branches of the English race are engaged [cheers], and that is the advancement of those principles which tend to the elevation of human nature and to the safety and honor of the people who live under the institutions of either country. [Cheers.] I will not detain you longer, because I have the pleasant task of presenting to those who have earned them, *palman qui meruit ferat*, the books, the prizes, the proofs of honorable excellence in your studies; and without further delay from so pleasant a duty I will ask Mr. White to permit me to proceed in the presentation. [Cheers.]

The prizes were then presented as follows:

*Parry gold medal*.—W. Swain; honorable mention, W. Burnet.

*Classics*.—Prize, T. K. Johnston (Scott's Novels); honorable mention, F. Porter.

*Mathematics*.—Prize, T. K. Johnston; honorable mention, F. Porter (Chamber's Cyclopedias, 2 vols.).

*French*.—Prize, W. Swain (Longfellow's Poetical Works); honorable mention, F. Porter.

*English history and literature*.—Prize, W. Burnet (Seyffert's Dictionary); honorable mention, W. Swain.

*Member's prizes*.—Prize, T. K. Johnston (Scott's Novels); honorable mention, F. Porter (Wordsworth's Greece).

*Form prizes by examination*.—Form V: Prize, W. J. T. Small (Turkey and Persia); honorable mention, J. B. Simpson, A. E. Thistletonwaite, G. H. Gregory, C. W. Bazlinton. Form IV: Prize, F. B. Thompson (Jewett's Normans); honorable mention, B. Porter, P. W. Dunning, W. O. Cheesewright. Form III: Prize, H. Allen (From Log Cabin to White House); honorable mention, T. H. Horry, B. W. Gregory, W. S. Haller, F. Saul. Form II: A. F. Crow (Russell's Invasion of the Crimea); honorable mention, E. G. Hardy. Form I: S. Hayes, (Atkinson's British Birds Eggs); honorable mention, F. Weightman, S. Lucas, L. Tranter.

*Prizes by term's marks*.—Form V: C. W. Bazlinton, E. A. Thistletonwaite, T. J. W. Small, honorable mention. Prize, G. H. Gregory (Longfellow's Poetical Works.) Form IV: Prize, J. Cooke (Rawlinson's Ancient Egypt); W. F. Bazlinton and F. B. Thompson, honorable mention. Form III: Prize, H. Allen (Emerson's Essays), prize, T. H. Horry (Abraham Lincoln); honorable mention, H. R. Sears. Form II: Prize, A. F. Crow (George Washington); honorable mention, C. W. Kemp and E. G. Hardy. Form I: Prize, S. Lucas (Triumphs of Invention and Discovery); honorable mention, S. Hayes and L. Buck.

*Junior arithmetic*.—Division I: Prize, A. S. Cantwell (Wood's Natural History); honorable mention, H. Allen, H. Clark, and T. H. Horry. Division II: Prize, C. W. Kemp (Holmes' Breakfast Table); honorable mention, P. W. Dunning and W. S. Haller. Division III: Prize, L. S. Harrison (Washington Irving's Christopher Columbus); honorable mention, G. Cheesewright and S. Lucas.

*Oxford local prizes.*—T. K. Johnston (Scott's Novels); F. Porter (Ganot's Physics and Seyffert's Dictionary); W. C. Burnet (Ball's Story of the Heavens); C. G. Barton (Ball's Story of the Heavens); E. H. Harrison (Badminton Shooting); J. B. Simpson (Motley's Dutch Republic); A. E. Thistlethwaite (Prescott's Mexico); C. W. Bazlinton (Prescott's Peru).

Walter Swain was loudly cheered as he stepped forward to receive the gold medal bequeathed by the late Mr. Thomas Parry to be presented to the ablest scholar of the year. The following is the list of the scholars who have received the medal in years past:

F. W. Pattenden, 1875, New College, Oxford; R. J. Reynolds, 1876, Sidney College, Cambridge; W. F. Dingwall, 1877, St. Peter's College, Cambridge; A. J. Grant, 1878, King's College, Cambridge; C. Q. Knowles, 1879, Trinity College, Cambridge; V. Howard, 1880, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; T. H. Baxter, 1881, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; E. T. Allen, 1882, Jesus College, Cambridge; C. H. Lowe, 1883, Christ Church, Oxford; G. W. N. Lowe, 1884, Trinity College, Cambridge; H. W. Palmer, 1885, St. Catharine's College, Cambridge; D. L. Johnston, 1886, Emanuel College, Cambridge; B. W. Wood, 1887, Sidney College, Cambridge; P. W. A. Wilson, 1888, Wadham College, Oxford; J. A. Johnston, 1889, King's College, Cambridge; T. Slator, 1890, Pembroke College, Oxford; R. Slater, 1891, Jesus College, Cambridge; W. H. Claypole, 1892, Merton College, Oxford; T. K. Johnson, 1893; F. Porter, 1894; W. Swain, 1895.

When C. W. Bazlinton came up for his prizes, Mr. White introduced him to the American ambassador as the son of Mr. Bazlinton, who had worked in the school for upwards of fifty years. Bazlinton, he said, was now leaving school to take part in the battle of life, and the best wish he could wish him was that he might go through life with as honorable a career as his father had done. [Cheers.]

Mr. Garfit, at the conclusion of the presentation of the prizes, thanked Mr. Bayard for his presence and assistance, and said that as a small memento of the occasion he now had pleasure in presenting Mr. Bayard with a copy of "Thompson's History of Boston." [Cheers.] In it he hoped he would find something of interest relating to the old town, although it could not compare with the large history of the Boston in America. He again thanked Mr. Bayard for coming among them and by that means still further cementing the good feeling which prevailed between the two countries. [Cheers.]

Mr. Bayard said:

I am deeply grateful for this unexpected present. Among the books that I have distributed to-day I have observed the titles of a great many American Bostonians [cheers], and I have understood the kindly feeling that suggested the selection of Holmes, of Emerson, of Prescott, men who have carried forward into the New World the honor and the reputation of the Old. There was a little verse in which Emerson described the new Boston—

The rocky nook, from headlands three,  
Looks eastward to the farms,  
And twice each day the loving sea  
Takes Boston in its arms.

Now the sea does not take Boston in its arms actually here in England, but you have given me a "Boston" that I can take to my arms. [Cheers.] I do take it to my arms, and I assure you I take it to my heart. [Cheers.]

The boys sang the school hymn, Floreat Bostonia, composed by Dr. Pattenden, after which cheers were given for the American ambassador, Mr. Garfit, the mayor, the trustees, Mr. White, and the masters, and the ladies, and the proceedings terminated.

In the afternoon Mr. Bayard visited the parish church and other places of interest.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER IN THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS—PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS  
FROM THE CORPORATION.

At half-past 5 o'clock his excellency was entertained at a complimentary banquet in the assembly rooms, and was the recipient of a handsomely illuminated address from the corporation. The mayor (Alderman Clarke), who wore his robe and chain of office, presided, and he was supported on the right by the Hon. T. F. Bayard, and

on the left by Mr. W. Garfit, J. P., D. L., the borough member. The following ladies and gentlemen were present:

Hon. T. F. Bayard, Coun. Jno. Beaulah, J. P., Coun. Jos. Beaulah, Alderman Bedford, Mrs. Bedford, Coun. Blanshard, Mr. W. C. Botterill, Mr. G. C. Bland, Rev. W. Blackshaw, Alderman Clarke, Coun. Cooke, Dr. W. Clegg, J. P., Mr. A. H. Cawood, Mr. B. B. Dyer, Mr. W. Garfit, M. P., Captain Gane, Mrs. Gane, Mr. Hall, Mr. A. Hill, B. A., Mr. K. Johnston, Mr. H. C. Johnson, Mr. T. Kitwood, Mr. W. Kitwood, Mrs. Kitwood, Mr. A. Kime, Mr. J. G. Killingworth, Mrs. Killingworth, Mr. C. Lucas, Mr. R. Newcomb, Dr. Pilcher, J. P., Mr. W. Porter, Coun. Poole, Mrs. Poole, Mr. G. Pinches, Mrs. Pinches, Mr. G. Passingham, B. A., Surgeon-Major Reckitt, Miss Rice, Mr. C. W. Rysdale, Mrs. Rysdale, Mr. H. Smith, Mr. R. W. Staniland, Mrs. Staniland, Misses Staniland, Mr. W. Swain, Mr. H. Snaith, Mr. T. Slator, Coun. Thomas, Maj. F. T. White, J. P., Coun. Waddington, J. P., Mr. W. White, M. A., Mr. S. Waite, Miss E. Waite, Miss M. Waite.

The dinner was provided by Mr. R. H. Clemow, of the Peacock and Royal Hotel, and the menu was as follows: Croûtes aux anchois. Purée de tomates, consommé à la Julienne. Saumon, sauce Homard; soles frites à l'Anglaise. Chaudfroid de cotelette aux truffes; caillles en Aspic. Canetons aux petit pois; poulets et Langue. Quartier d'Agneau; Aloyau à la Broche. Compote de fruits; crème au chocolat; gelée au Curacöa. Pouding glacée. Dessert: Raisins, ananas, pêches, cerises.

During the dinner selections of music were played by Mr. F. Storr's string band.

After dinner the mayor briefly proposed the health of the Queen and the members of the Royal family, and the toast was honored with enthusiasm.

Mr. W. Garfit, M. P., proposed "the health of the President of the United States." Next to the toast last proposed, he said, there was no toast which Englishmen would receive with greater pleasure than this. They would receive the toast of the head of any empire friendly with themselves, but they would receive the toast of the President of the United States with especial pleasure because blood was thicker than water, and the Americans were not only their friends but they were their cousins by blood. [Cheers.] When they remembered the amount of harm which could be done by ill feeling between two nations and the amount of good by a good feeling they would drink the toast with great pleasure. England's greatest trade was with the United States, and America's largest trade was with England. At all times, and still more in these bad times, their sons were going over to America to become citizens of the United States. In giving them the health of the President of the United States he thought they were very much indebted to him and to the late President for sending such admirable ambassadors to England. [Cheers.] If one thing more than another would enhance good feeling between the two countries it was the able and sympathetic conduct of the ambassadors who had been with them for the last few years. [Cheers.] He felt sure he was expressing the feeling, not only of the people in the old town of Boston, but the people of England generally, when he said he hoped these relations might not only remain as cordial as they were, but that they might be still further increased. [Cheers.]

The Hon. T. F. Bayard, who was received with loud and prolonged cheers, said:

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you most feelingly for the kind manner in which you have drunk this toast. I thank you because it is the toast of the Chief Magistrate of the country I represent, and because the man who fills the office is my personal friend as well as my official chief. [Cheers.] No one could have offered this toast more acceptably than Mr. Garfit, who has proved by the late election to be a representative man. [Cheers.] I am sure he spoke with all sincerity for himself, and I am sure he spoke with all authority from you—[cheers]—and he meant what he said and said what he meant. [Cheers.] Therefore I feel very grateful for the toast proposed of the chief ruler of the country which it is my honor to represent. The office of President of the United States is one not only of great dignity, but it is one of great responsibility, and care, and anxiety. He is called to that place by the voice of his country—not unanimously, for that would be impossible. He is called there by a majority of the voices of his countrymen, and against a powerful minority. Therefore it is there is no bed of roses for the man who occupies the position of President of the

United States. He stands in the midst of strong, self-confident, and, oftentimes, violent people—men who seek to have their own way, and men who seek to have that way frequently obstructed, and I tell you plainly that it takes a real man to govern the people of the United States. [Cheers.] Fortunately in this case there is a real man to govern the people of the United States. This man who is there maybe may disappoint and obstruct a great many, and I hope he will continue to do so, but on the other hand there is not a man, woman, or child in the United States that does not in his or her heart respect the man who is their chief ruler. [Cheers.] His life is an open one. It is simple, straightforward, easy to be understood. It is surrounded by none of the forms that prevent inspection. It can be understood as clearly as the life of any private citizen, and even more so because attention is directed to it.

We are told something of the fierce light that beats upon a throne, and the fierce light that beats upon a throne beats upon a presidency, and every act, public and private, is open to inspection and it receives it. It is something, and it is a great deal to be said of our race—I say our race [cheers]—that the people having been left free to choose their own ruler, should choose the man they have chosen, for however mistaken they may have been in the eyes of some of their neighbors they have chosen a man against whose private character there is not the slightest stain to be seen. [Cheers.] Therefore to-day, in what we call in our simple fashion the White House—it is a good color—it is white and it is pure—there is a manhood that has never shrunk, there is an honesty that never has been questioned, and there is an ability that commands respect everywhere. But in addition to that there is the charm of as sweet a womanhood as ever dwelt in a man's heart. [Cheers.] Little children cluster round his knees, and a pure mother watches over them and rears them, and to-day American people have great cause for profound satisfaction that the home of their chief ruler is the home of an honest manhood, of a pure womanhood, of an innocent childhood. [Cheers.]

All the virtues that you in this dear old town of Boston cultivate in your homes—religion that brings you to your knees, the morality that checks any evil disposition, the integrity of friendship, the charms of social life—these things that you care most for here, believe me, are clearly mirrored in the life of the Chief Magistrate of the United States. [Cheer.] These are not mere words. I am not only the representative selected by him for my country, but I have his personal friendship. For four years of my life I was a member of his Cabinet. For four years of my life I had charge of the foreign relations of my country, and during that time it was constantly my duty to see Mr. Cleveland in the morning, at noon, in the evening, at dead of night, at midnight. I saw him under all circumstances. I saw him in his household and I saw him out of it. I saw him in times of trial and in times of pleasure, and he always was the same man—true and steady and manly and just. [Cheers.] It is with great satisfaction that I hear of his health proposed, and I heartily thank you for proposing it. I thank you, sir (Mr. Garfit), as the fittest man to propose it as the representative of your people, and I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for the manner in which you have received it. [Cheers.]

The town clerk then read the following address, beautifully illuminated, from the corporation:

*To His Excellency the Honorable T. F. Bayard, Ambassador from the United States of America:*

We, the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of the borough of Boston, are assured that we never more fully represented the wishes of all the inhabitants of our town than in offering you their most sincere welcome on your visit to Boston.

We know that you are the honored and distinguished representative of a great nation, allied to us in bonds of kinship, with a language, a literature, and a great glorious past in common; but we Bostonians claim to have a special reason for welcoming an American to our town. From this place proceeded many of the leaders of the New England settlement and the founders of a community which has given its name to the great city of Boston in the United States. Time has worked many changes in our borough, but the parish church, where our common ancestors worshiped together, still remains in all its ancient grandeur, and we acknowledge with satisfaction that we are indebted to the liberality of our cousins in America for the restoration of the Cotton Chapel part of its fabric.

We hope that you may long remain in this country, to draw, if possible, still closer the ties of friendship between the two nations, and that America and Great Britain may always, as close allies, join in spreading over the world the language and free institutions of their common race.

The mayor, on behalf of the citizens of old Boston, handed the address to Mr. Bayard, and expressed a hope that when he saw it in his home it would remind him of this day. [Cheers.]

Dr. Pilcher, J. P., proposed the "Health of his excellency, the American ambassador," and said it was fit that Mr. Bayard should have come to the place which was the scene of the forefathers of the best of his people. It was fit that he should have learned whether some of them were more or less degenerate examples of that great and proud people. His excellency had suggested that that notable community thought very highly of themselves, and it occurred to him when he said that it

might very fairly be considered to be a lineal transmission, for they felt very proud of being an ancient people. He need not say that when London was probably a village Boston returned the largest imports of this great State. Boston was one of the largest emporiums of trade. Wool, the staple trade of the Netherlands, passed through here in antique ships, and the traditions of these memories were still cherished; and if they had that day exhibited a little of that excessive pride he hoped they might be pardoned in the recollection that they honored the pride of their cousins across the water.

They rejoiced in their freedom from the trammels of ancient methods; they rejoiced in their constant growth, but nevertheless felt that they were capable of teaching these people a thing or two yet. [Laughter and cheers.] They had learned vastly from the Americans, and hoped to learn much more, but they still felt that there was a little left to be learned from them by the younger community. They were there to-day to pay homage to a man who was strong in his defense of his own people, but who could still appreciate with delicacy and express with sympathy the needs of both peoples, which were not the least of the arts and powers of diplomacy. The making of communities depended largely upon the character of the ambassador, and in the present case, added to the charm with which he could maintain his own representative character, they had the invaluable recognition of our most earnest desire to learn more of his own people and his country, and he was satisfied the more he knew of us and the more he knew of his own people, the apparent differences would melt into an indissoluble bond of eternal friendship. [Cheers.]

The Hon. T. F. Bayard, who was again cordially received, said:

MR. MAYOR, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN: There is an old English proverb warning you not to ride a free horse to death, and I fear that by my repetition of speeches I am trespassing on your good nature and your patience too much. ["No!" "No!"] But if I do so I beg you in justice to remember that it is your own fault. [Laughter.] Your kindness has been so great, your courtesy and hospitality have been so gracious, that it would be impossible that I should find words to express my gratification and my pleasure. This gracious address, and its beautiful illumination, I shall value; and as you said, Mr. Mayor, I might take it home—that is just the place for it, to go among those who care for me—to my family and to my children, and I can assure you that, though as years pass on, these charming colors may fade, though they may grow more pale and less distinct, yet the occasion that brought them forth and the words that they convey will not fade or grow less distinct, either in my memory or those who come after me. [Cheers.]

Perhaps I might say, if I am not guilty of repetition in saying it, that when our friend, Mr. White, came to me in London, or applied to me in London, and asked me to come to the exercises of this ancient school one of my strongest impulses was that it was the ancient home of my own people—[cheers]—it was the ancient home of the American Bostonians, and while I was not born in Boston, and did not myself live there, yet there was a family of little children, who are my grandchildren, living in Boston, and I thought for their father and mother's sake, and their own sake, how pleased they would be to know that I had paid respect, and shown sympathy for the people, and for the affairs, and for the interest of the old English Boston from which their name had come. [Cheers.] You see that blood is thicker than water, and you see how easily and how naturally the affectionate forces impress themselves upon a man's action.

It is a very common thing to believe that life is controlled chiefly by its passions. I do not think so. I believe that if history shall ever be fairly read, and if anyone will consider their own lives, they will find that the affections are far stronger than the passions, and that those quiet forces, which in the end make for the happiness of a country, are those gathered in domestic life and found in the interchange of friendly feeling. [Cheers.] As to the diplomacy, as it is called, between nations, I confess to you I do not believe much in it. [Laughter.] That is to say, I believe that the best diplomacy consists in perfect frankness [cheers], that the best diplomacy consists in removing and preventing misunderstanding. [Cheers.] The people simply shall have the case, such as it is, laid honestly before them, and their better instincts must be appealed to for the purpose of settling it whatever it is. [Cheers.] By these rules, I frankly say to you, I can not imagine how there should be between two countries that speak the English tongue, controlled by the morals of England as well as the United States, and having the same object and fair play and good feeling constantly in view, anything but the best of feeling. [Cheers.] That is all there is of it, and so far as in me lies I shall endeavor always to present a case that England can accept with honor, and can accept with safety for the welfare of this country as well as my own. [Cheers.]

This is not the time, nor is there any need for me to render thanks for your great kindness, to say how much I have enjoyed your hospitality, how glad I was to see this old school, how glad I am to hear it is prosperous and strong, and that you are sending forth into the community young men who

are to serve the country when we are all gone. The country is strengthened by just such forces as are represented in the grammar school at Boston. [Cheers.] If my coming here to-day shall give any aid or encouragement, however slight, to the cause for which that school was established, if it shall have given pleasure to the inhabitants of this town, if it shall have brought a better feeling between the inhabitants of old Boston and of young Boston, then my visit will have been thoroughly successful. [Cheers.] Will you allow me, in taking my seat and thanking you all for your kindness and gracious reception, to offer a health to the worthy representative of your city, and to ask you to join in drinking good health to the mayor and mayoress. [Cheers.]

The mayor briefly replied, and on behalf of the town thanked Mr. Bayard for his visit.

Alderman Bedford proposed the toast of the "Ladies." He said he was extremely gratified at the presence of their illustrious guest. Some years ago he had the honor to be the mayor of Boston, and his pleasantest recollections of the office were the friendships he formed with the people of new Boston. [Cheers.] Never a summer passed but he had some of the inhabitants of new Boston at his house. Only last Sunday he had a gentleman, with his son and daughter, from America, to see him. [Cheers.] No one could admire the old and the new countries more than he did, but he hoped he should lose his admiration of both before he lost his admiration of the ladies. [Cheers.]

Mr. B. B. Dyer replied to the toast.

His excellency left Boston at a quarter past 8 o'clock in the evening. His visit was the occasion of great rejoicing. The bells of the parish church were rung and flags were floated from public buildings and private establishments in honor of the occasion.

